

Thatcher backs Reagan on MX

LONDON (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Tuesday backed President Reagan's decision to order concentrated deployment of the powerful new MX missile. She rejected a suggestion by Michael Foot, leader of the Labour opposition, that the U.S. plan to base 100 MX missiles in a so-called "dense-pack" string of super-hardened silos in Wyoming breached the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) with the Soviet Union. "The United States is perfectly entitled to take steps to modernise the programme of its own strategic nuclear force," she said in parliament.

U.N. votes for nuclear freeze

UNITED NATIONS (R) — U.N. member-states voted overwhelmingly for a nuclear freeze Tuesday as Communist and anti-aligned communist forces to override Western opposition. The General Assembly's main political committee adopted a resolution calling for a bilateral U.S.-Soviet nuclear freeze by 1985, with six abstentions. The United States, Britain and France, three of the five nuclear powers—and most of their Western allies—opposed both drafts, saying a nuclear freeze at current levels would preserve Soviet advantages in land-based strategic missiles and medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. They also said a freeze would be hard to verify and would jeopardise U.S.-Soviet arms control talks presently under way in Geneva.

Volume 7, Number 2121

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 24, 1982 — SAFAR 10, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Montazeri tipped to succeed Khomeini

LONDON (R) — Iran's clerical leadership is grooming Ayatollah Hosein Ali Montazeri to succeed spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the National News Agency IRNA said Tuesday. IRNA reported that parliamentarian speaker Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said Ayatollah Montazeri, a hardline cleric from the city of Qom, was likely to be Iran's next supreme leader. Elections for the so-called assembly of experts will be held on Dec. 10. Deputies will be required to choose a successor to Ayatollah Khomeini.

U.S. women allowed to work as dockers

LOS ANGELES (R) — Women have breached a traditional male bastion and won the right to work as dockers and clerks at the ports of Los Angeles and nearby Long Beach. U.S. district court Judge Robert Takasugi signed the settlement of a lawsuit here Monday brought by 12 women alleging sex discrimination in the docks. Under the settlement, believed by lawyers to be the first of its type in the United States, women will be given 25 per cent of all vacant jobs at the docks for the next 15 years or until 20 per cent of the dock force is female.

Lebanese army denies Israeli allegations

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese army denied a report by Israeli television that it had killed hundreds of Palestinian refugees. An army spokesman said: "These allegations have no basis in truth." The report on Israeli television did not name its sources and did not say when or where the killings were supposed to have taken place.

U.S. to provide wheat to Egypt

CAIRO (R) — The United States will provide Egypt with 1.31 million metric tonnes of wheat and wheat flour worth \$225 million next year under an agreement signed in Cairo Tuesday. Egypt will repay the \$225 million over 40 years. Under the agreement part of the money raised by the Egyptian government from sale of the wheat would be reinvested in Egypt's food production programmes. Meanwhile, an Australian embassy spokesman said Tuesday that Australian wheat supplies to Egypt next year would be cut by one million tonnes compared with last year, due to a fall in Australia's wheat crop.

Salem to visit Britain in December

LONDON (R) — Lebanon's Foreign Minister Elie Salem will pay an official visit to Britain from Dec. 8 to 10, the foreign office announced Tuesday. A government spokesman said he would have talks with British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym across the whole spectrum of Middle East politics. Lebanon has asked Britain to contribute troops to a multi-national peace-keeping force for Beirut. But the British government has not yet reached a decision.

Afghan guerrillas twice blow up oil pipeline in 1 month

ISLAMABAD (R) — Anti-Communist Afghan guerrillas twice blew up the oil pipeline from the Soviet Union to Afghanistan earlier this month, Western diplomatic sources said here Tuesday. They hit the pipeline near Bagram air force base north of Kabul on Nov. 7 and three days earlier at Dasht-e Qalagati in northern Samangan Province bordering the Soviet Union, they said.

Fahd, Benjedid stress need for Gulf peace

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia and Algeria Tuesday stressed the need for a solution to the Iraq-Iran war, the official Saudi Press Agency said.

But a communique issued in Algiers at the end of King Fahd's three-day visit to Algeria gave no indication whether Algeria, which maintains friendly relations with Iran, would approach Tehran again in an attempt to halt the conflict.

Informed sources in the Gulf had expected King Fahd to ask Algerian President Chadli Benjedid to resume his peace efforts with Iran.

Previous moves by Algeria as well as those by international bodies have failed to bring the warring countries together.

The Gulf's oil producing countries, including Saudi Arabia, which have given Iraq about \$30 billion in war loans, see the conflict as a threat to their security and stability.

King Fahd and President Benjedid also said in the communique that every endeavour should be made to solve the Western Sahara dispute between Morocco and the Polisario Front, which is fighting

UNRWA may permanently stop distribution of rations

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The United Nations Works and Relief Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) will shortly announce that it is permanently discontinuing the distribution of rations to thousands of Palestinian refugees in Jordan, the Jordan Times learned on Tuesday.

UNRWA is seriously studying the possibility of cancelling ration cards which have helped Palestinian refugees to subsist since 1948 and is proposing to carry out a survey to identify the only most destitute, refugees as candidates for new ration cards.

The Jordanian government rejected the UNRWA decision to suspend aid to Palestinian refugees in host Arab countries on the pretext of the deficit in UNRWA's budget.

The government described UNRWA's move as a threat to the Palestine cause because it signalled a beginning of the end to UNRWA's services to Palestinian refugees within the context of forgetting Palestinian refugee problem altogether.

The Jordan Times also learned that the Jordanian government has made its attendance of the annual meeting between UNRWA's Commissioner General Olof Rydbeck and representatives of Arab countries hosting Palestinian refugees conditional upon the inclusion of the ration issue on the meeting's agenda.

The meeting will be held in New York on Dec. 15 and Mr. Rydbeck will deliver a report on UNRWA's activities this year and its programmes for 1983.

Meanwhile, meetings between UNRWA officials, and representatives of Palestinian refugees and Palestinians employed by UNRWA began in Amman Tuesday to discuss financial problems being faced by UNRWA over the past two years. UNRWA's decision to downgrade its services to Palestinian refugees, the survey which UNRWA is planning to carry out and the rise in salaries to keep up with high costs of living which UNRWA employees have not received for two years.



Canadian Minister of Justice Mark MacGuigan Tuesday inaugurates the Canadian embassy in Amman (Petra photo)

MacGuigan: Jordan has 'creative' role in bringing peace to Mideast

By Affiah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Canadian Justice Minister Mark MacGuigan said Tuesday that there is a new opportunity for peace in the Middle East and that he believes Jordan has a "creative" role in bringing about peace in the area.

Speaking at the inauguration of the Canadian embassy here, Dr. M. MacGuigan said: "Establishing a Canadian embassy in Jordan is a genuine accomplishment."

Dr. MacGuigan who arrived Tuesday morning for this occasion, is also Canada's attorney-general, is accompanied on his visit by Mr. Robert L. Wenman, M.P., a member of Canada's Parliamentary Standing Committee for External Affairs and Defence.

A reception was held at the embassy's new offices after the official flag-raising ceremony.

Dr. MacGuigan said that the "first thought" for establishing an

embassy here was in the year 1975. The thought was given priority when he became minister of foreign affairs in 1980. He added that it was an overdue plan for there are 8,000 Jordanians in Canada.

The opening of the Canadian embassy ushers in a new era of relationship between Canada and Jordan and one of our objectives "is to contribute to the consolidation of the ties of friendship and cooperation in all aspects between the two countries," Dr. MacGuigan said.

He told the Jordan Times that it was a proud moment "to raise the Canadian flag" in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. "Having an embassy here was a personal as well as a government objective," he said.

"At the present time, Canada does not have any projects in Jordan. But we are ready for commercial projects and we would encourage them. Canada, however, has contributed through United Nations and Works Agency

(UNRWA) and last year's contribution was \$7.4 million to the Palestinian refugees," the minister said.

Earlier Tuesday, Dr. MacGuigan met Minister of Justice Ahmad Tarawneh and Minister of Foreign Affairs Marwan Qasem.

After the inauguration ceremony Dr. MacGuigan and his delegation met with University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Majali. He then gave an interview to Jordan Television and addressed the World Affairs Council.

The Canadian delegation is scheduled to meet on Wednesday with Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour, Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal, and Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh.

The Canadian delegation headed by the Minister of Justice, the newly appointed Canadian ambassador, Mr. Keith Maclellan and his wife were welcomed at the embassy's office by Acting Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Suhail Al Tal and the university's Chief of Protocol, Mr. J. Khoat.

Explosive charge causes fire at Yarmouk University

AMMAN (J.T.) — An Interior Ministry spokesman said on Tuesday that preliminary investigation of the fire which broke out at the Yarmouk University last Saturday has indicated that the fire was caused by a small explosive charge placed outside one of the university's administration offices.

The spokesman said it is believed that whoever placed the explosive device intended to carry out a sabotage act.

The explosion, which started the fire, occurred at 6:45 p.m. Saturday evening, about 10 minutes after Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran and several deans from the university had wound up a meeting in Dr. Badran's office to discuss registration.

Eyewitnesses living in prefabricated houses near the site of the explosion, came out immediately to see what had happened and reported seeing Dr. Badran standing 200 metres away from the burning building.

No one was injured by the explosion or the fire which started, and university students from a nearby dormitory helped firemen put out the blaze.

Two large offices in the central building, which houses the president's office as well as the departments of student affairs and of employees were badly damaged.

Classes were held as usual on Sunday morning at the university, but the area of the explosion was cordoned off by University security guards.

Arafat to visit Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials in Amman said on Tuesday that PLO leader Yasser Arafat will visit Jordan next week for talks with His Majesty King Hussein on the current situation in the area.

Mr. Arafat will also open the meetings of the PLO's higher council of education, culture and science which will be held in Amman on Nov. 27 and 28.

Iran confirms damage at Kharg Island

LONDON (R) — Iran's shipping company Tuesday gave the first confirmation from Tehran of an Iraqi air raid on the main Iranian oil terminal in the Gulf last weekend, Lloyd's Shipping Agency said.

A message received in London from the state-owned Iranian Navigation Company said Sunday's Iraqi attack on Kharg Island

was repulsed by Iranian ground fire and air defences.

Iraq has claimed it hit five tankers during a raid on the island. Tehran initially denied that the attack had taken place.

The Iranian Shipping Company said an Indian bulk carrier, the Archana, sustained minor damage during the attack but later sailed for Dubai.

Mitterrand starts visit to Cairo Wednesday

PARIS (R) — President Francois Mitterrand, who starts a visit to Egypt Wednesday, is expected to reinforce the French government's view that the time is ripe for a political breakthrough to solve the Palestinian problem.

In an interview published Tuesday in two Egyptian newspapers, he envisaged a future Palestinian state of a constitutional form to be decided by the Palestinians themselves.

Mr. Mitterrand said in the joint interview with the Cairo dailies Al Ahras and Al Akhbar that in the event of a mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestinians, it would be natural that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should take part in Middle East peace talks.

With his visit to Cairo, Mr. Mitterrand is making his second trip to the region since taking office in May 1981. He will spend three days in talks with President Hosni Mubarak and other officials before travelling on for a four-day visit to India starting on Saturday.

Over the past year, the Mitterrand administration has conducted a high-gear diplomatic campaign to project a new French voice in the Middle East and has cultivated closer links with Egypt as the major Arab power in the region.

France has become Egypt's second biggest supplier, winning

among other contracts this year a billion dollar order for Mirage fighters.

French troops are serving with the Sinai international force and the two countries have presented a joint draft peace plan to the U.N. Security Council.

Egypt returned to the centre of France's Middle East strategy last year when Mr. Mitterrand took office promising a new even-handed policy after 14 years of pro-Arab French governments.

Relations between Cairo and Paris had cooled after the then President Valery Giscard d'Estaing criticised the 1978 Camp David accords which led the Arab World to ostracise the late President Anwar Sadat.

Formulating a policy independent from a 1980 initiative by the European Community, Mr. Mitterrand urged the creation of a Palestinian state and guarantees of security for all countries in the region.

He pleaded his proposals in Israel in March when he became the first French President to visit Israel.

The Franco-Egyptian resolution has been eclipsed by President Reagan's September proposal for an autonomous Palestine "in association with Jordan" and by the peace plan adopted by the Arab League at its Fez summit the same month.

OAU members hold 11th hour talks to rescue summit from collapse

TRIPOLI (R) — With only hours to go before the scheduled opening of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit, leaders held intensive but informal talks to rescue the session from a second collapse in four months.

Delegates said numerous bilateral meetings were going on in the sea-front hotel where the heads of state are gathered to break the impasse over Chad's representation which is threatening the summit and the 19-year-old OAU itself.

Delegates said that unless a compromise is reached the summit would most likely have to be abandoned. This would deprive Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi of the OAU chairmanship which he is due to take over from Kenya's President Daniel arap Moi.

President Moi and Nigerian leader Shehu Shagari were expected to press Col. Qadhafi to explain his opposition to the seating of a representative of Hissene Habre, who ousted the Libyan-supported administration of Goukouni Oueddei in Chad last June.

Mr. Goukouni, who set up a rival government in northern Chad last month, arrived in Tripoli Monday night and was pictured on the front page of a Libyan newspaper beside photographs of heads of state arriving for the summit.

Libyan television did not link Mr. Goukouni's arrival with the

OAU talks over described him as president of Chad's Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT) which he led until his ouster from the capital, N'Djamena.

Radical states did not press for Mr. Goukouni to be seated during last week's ministerial session but said the Chad chair should stay vacant until heads of state discussed the issue. They argued that they endorsed the national unity government at their last summit in Nairobi last year.

Officials said heads of state, ministers or special representatives of 14 states had arrived in Tripoli and were expected to hold an informal session this afternoon.

Andropov favoured to take over Soviet presidency

MOSCOW (R) — New Communist Party chief Yuri Andropov seemed set Tuesday to take over the post of Soviet President after being voted into the 40-member state presidium.

His election, at the start of a two-day session of the Supreme Soviet (parliament), appeared to be a preliminary step intended to make him eligible for presidential nomination.

It also left him without major rivals. The men thought to be the most likely contenders, such as Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and politburo member Konstantin Chernenko, are not in the presidium, from which the new head of state must be chosen.

Although four other members of the politburo are in the largely

largely ceremonial, most analysts said it added prestige, authority and flexibility to the post of party chief.

Thus, as president, Mr. Andropov would be able to meet all visiting foreign leaders without difficulties.

Tuesday's Supreme Soviet session, devoted largely to hearing the leadership's economic plan for 1983, offered new insights into the line-up in the Kremlin hierarchy following Mr. Andropov's election as party chief on Nov. 12.

In a reshuffle of places, the honoured front leadership bench was occupied by Mr. Andropov, Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Chernenko, Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov and Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov.

Tuesday's meeting also ended a mystery over the whereabouts of veteran politburo member Arvid Pelshe, 83. He was in the second row of leaders, ending rumours of serious illness or even death.

A spokesman for his office said he had disappeared from public view last month because of a bad cold.

TASS Tuesday attacked the Reagan administration's plans to deploy the MX missile as a "new dangerous step" along the path of stepping up the strategic weapons race and preparing for a nuclear war.

In a report from Washington, TASS described the MX missile as a nuclear first-strike weapon and "an instrument for unleashing

nuclear aggression." TASS quoted observers as saying that deployment of the MX missile system was part of intensive efforts by U.S. ruling circles to "upset the rough strategic parity between the USSR and the USA."

These efforts were intended to ensure U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union "through both the quantitative and qualitative perfection of the American nuclear missile arsenal," TASS said.

The TASS report offered the first Soviet reaction to President Reagan's announcement Monday night of plans to deploy 100 of the controversial MX nuclear missiles in specially-reinforced silos in Wyoming.

Hassan stresses urgent need to better industrial standards

AMMAN (J.T.) — Production and productivity are linked together within the process of development and there is an urgent need to develop the means and efficiency of industrial production in Jordan, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said Tuesday.

Prince Hassan, who was addressing a seminar on the role of productivity in industry being held at the Amman Chamber of Industry, pointed out that the choice of "productivity" as the topic of the seminar is a manifestation of Jordan's keen interest in the field.

Prince Hassan called on industrial establishments in Jordan to take up the initiative for improvement by drawing up their own visualisation of their role in meeting the short- and long-term needs of the country taking into consideration the Kingdom's economic facts as reflected by exports and imports, protection of local industry, incentives and investments.

Prince Hassan said that Jordan's imports of industrial chemicals remained at five per cent of total imports from 1977 until 1981. "This shows that there is an urgent need for studying such factors to formulate the future picture on this basis," he said.

The Prince said food shortages are threatening not only the developing countries but mankind as a whole. He called for establishing specialised sectors for food, medicine, mineral and related industries in Jordan.

Prince Hassan also called for cooperation between the legislative and private groups to provide an appropriate climate for the continuation of work and increasing production.

Amman Chamber of Industry Director Ali Al Dajani earlier made a speech at the session thanking Prince Hassan for patronising the seminar and his continuous interest in developing Jordanian industries.

Basil Bustami, a lawyer, then submitted a working paper on "the Legislative Environment and its Impact on Productivity." The working paper explains that the Jordanian constitution issued in 1925 entrusted to the state the obligation of providing work for people and protecting workers.

Jordan is also a signatory to the United Nations human rights document affirming the right of each person to work and to be paid the wages equivalent to his work, the paper said. Furthermore, the state also protects the social and trade union rights of workers, including compensation, and social security, it said.

The Jordanian government has also acceded to a number of international agreements enacted by the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the paper added.

The paper also discusses the impact of labour legislation on

increased productivity because "such legislations achieved workers' security."

The working paper calls for reviewing some old legislations and laws basically affecting the economic growth of the country. It also calls for amending Companies Law No. 12 of 1964 and requesting businessmen to keep registers showing their accounts as well as cancellation of tax imposed on re-insurance companies and enacting stiffer laws against sabotage acts in plants.

The working paper was followed by a general discussion on the topics and issues it dealt with. The participants in the session asserted that labour unions should be represented in the board of directors of industrial establishments.

They also called for enacting a special law to deal with protect sabotage against industries.

The participants also called for allowing workers freedom of expression in choosing the executive council of trade unions by allowing them to take part in new labour legislations.

Industry and Trade Minister Walid Asfour said the new companies draft law adopted several points included in the working paper and that the draft law raised the minimum required capital of private companies in Jordan from JD 500,000 to JD 1 million. The Jordanian insurance law has already been drafted and referred to the legislation commission at the Prime Ministry and a new law to encourage investments is in the process of being enacted, Mr. Asfour said.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, flanked by Amman Chamber of Industry Vice-President Subhi Al Tibi (on the Prince's right) and Basil Bustami, a lawyer, Tuesday addresses a seminar on industrial productivity being held at the Chamber of Industry (Petra photo)

Crown Prince visits university farm

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday visited the University of Jordan's 1,200-dunum farm in the Jordan Valley and was briefed on its activities particularly cattle and poultry raising.

The Crown Prince also presented the farm with five newly-bred cows which he had received as a gift from the Pakistani government.

NCC committees meet

AMMAN (Petra) — The Legal Committee of the National Consultative Council (NCC) met Tuesday presided over by its Chairman Taher Hikmat and attended by Interior Minister Ahmad Obeidat and Traffic Department Director Ahmad Abu Al Su'ud.

The committee discussed the new traffic draft law. The NCC National Mobilisation Committee also met to discuss its tasks as approved by Monday's NCC session while the Financial and Administrative Committee met under the chairmanship of its Chairman Khalil Al Salem to discuss the draft budget supplement for 1983.

Tunisian transport minister arrives for high-level talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Tunisia's Transport and Communications Minister Al Sadeq Ibn Jum'ah arrived in Amman Tuesday leading an official delegation for a four-day visit to Jordan during which he will meet Prime Minister Mudar Badran and hold talks with Jordanian transport and communications ministers.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Jum'ah said he hoped his visit would materialise in stronger cooperation in transport between the two countries.

He said Tunisia and Jordan have recently inaugurated air and maritime lines and they are cooperating in land transport arrangements.

Local concrete products under tests

AMMAN (Petra) — A joint team of the Construction Research Centre at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and the Directorate of Specifications and Standardisation at the Ministry of Industry and Trade Tuesday began detailed analytical study of the results reached by testing the products of all tile manufacturing plants in Jordan.

The study is aimed at ascertaining the extent of compatibility of local products with international specifications and the extent of improvement of the quality of such products as well as the effect of geographical locations of these plants on the quality of production.

The study is part of a joint cooperation project between the RSS and the Ministry of Industry and Trade with the aim of controlling the quality of concrete products in Jordan.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Malhas visits Ramtha hospital

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zubair Malhas Tuesday visited the Ramtha Government Hospital and discussed with its director the technical and organisational aspects involving the hospital and inspected the progress of work of there. Dr. Malhas's visit to the Ramtha hospital is part of the tour he is making to various government hospitals in the country to get acquainted with the standard of services rendered by them.

2 American films banned

AMMAN (J.T.) — At the recommendation of the Special Bureau for Boycotting Israel, the Film Censorship Council Monday banned two American films. The first, "The All Laughed," was banned because it included songs by Frank Sinatra. The second, "Stone," was banned because it features actor Steve Allen.

Preparatory teachers courses planned

IRBID (Petra) — Irbid Governorate Education Directorate Tuesday discussed in a meeting chaired by its Director Mohammad Al Halalshah the conditions of specialised teachers at the preparatory stage and ways of raising their standards. The committee decided to hold short and intensive courses for this purpose and to provide all the necessary resources for them in order to raise the efficiency and performance of teachers in vocational fields.

Bayt Ras voter registration completed

IRBID (Petra) — A committee for the registration of voters in Bayt Ras in Irbid Governorate has completed the registration of voters for the forthcoming municipal elections. Lists including 1,594 voters have been prepared, committee Chairman Nayif Al Momani said Tuesday.

Zarqa governor visits Al Dalil

ZARQA (Petra) — Zarqa District Acting Governor Musleh Tarawneh Tuesday visited Al Dalil area and inspected the public services rendered there. He also met with the chairman and members of the voters registration committee for Al Dalil Municipality and heard an explanation on the work of the committee and its achievements. The elections are due to take place in Feb. 13.

University to attend economic conference

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan Faculty of Economics and Commerce Dean Wadi Sharaybeh left Amman on Tuesday to participate in the conference on international development and Third World economies to be held in Maryland, Washington next week. Participants in the six-day conference will discuss a number of topics related to problems of economic development in developing countries.

DNLDA to attend meeting in Indonesia

AMMAN (Petra) — Department of National Libraries, Documentation and Archives (DNLDA) Director General Ahmad Sharkas will participate in the annual meetings of the International Documentation Council to be held in Indonesia early next month. Dr. Sharkas said that he will present a report on the basic needs of the Arab World in the field of documentation. He added that he will also raise the question of Palestinian and Lebanese documents stolen by Israeli forces during their invasion of Lebanon. He pointed out that "this is a blatant violation of a challenge to international laws, norms and agreements."

Joint delegation returns after 6-week visit to U.S.

AMMAN (Petra) — A joint Jordanian delegation Tuesday returned to Amman from the United States at the end of a six-week visit organised by the Royal Endowment for Culture and Education (RECE). The RECE is headed by Her Majesty Queen Noor.

Jordanian Cooperative Organisation (JCO) Assistant Director Musa Arafah, who was a member of the delegation, said the participants visited several American cooperative establishments and got acquainted with their experiences to benefit from them.

He said the visit strengthened relations between the JCO and American cooperative organisations. He said that 75 per cent of the U.S. agricultural sector operates on cooperative basis and receives extensive aid from cooperative organisations.

Mr. Arafah added that the JCO imports maize, barley and other animal fodder from the United States, taking advantage of the decline of their prices in American markets. He said a contract was concluded to import 15,000 tonnes of maize and 10,000 tonnes of barley for fodder.

The delegation included representatives from the JCO, the Agriculture Credit Corporation (ACC), the Public Security Department, the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company and several Jordanian private doctors.

Public services, development projects in Zarqa reviewed

ZARQA (Petra) — Amman Governor Yahya Al Mousili Tuesday met with Zarqa District Acting Governor Musleh Tarawneh and the two officials reviewed public services rendered to Zarqa residents.

They also discussed the progress of development work in Birin District, particularly water supply, electricity, roads and other public utilities projects.

Mr. Mousili and Mr. Tarawneh later visited the Zarqa Chamber of Commerce and were briefed by its President Ibrahim Taqiyuddin on the chamber's activities and services to the public and its future projects.

They were also briefed on training courses being conducted by the chamber for students of English. The two governors also inspected work on the chamber's annual commercial guide and quarterly commercial bulletin.

In another meeting held at the chamber under the chairmanship of President Taqiyuddin, the chamber's directors, a representative from the Zarqa Free Zone and Zarqa businessmen discussed ways of strengthening cooperation between the chamber and the free zone.

Zarqa gets direct dialling with major Jordanian cities

ZARQA (Petra) — Zarqa city has been linked with the direct automatic telephone switchboards in Amman, Aqaba, Irbid and Salt and now direct dialling is possible from any one of these cities to another bypassing the manual system. Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) Director for Zarqa District Sataweh Al Khawaldeh said Tuesday.

Mr. Khawaldeh added that the number of telephone lines between Amman and Zarqa have been doubled.

Meanwhile officials at the TCC in Amman said that a project for improving the efficiency of the telephone network in Amman has covered "significant phases" and that work has already been completed in several areas, including Jabal Al Hussein.

Official off to UNESCO session

AMMAN (Petra) — The assistant director of the Community Colleges Department at the Ministry of Education, Ahmad Al Tawil, left Amman for Paris to attend the meetings of an extraordinary session of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), which began in Paris Tuesday. During the 10-day conference, the participants will discuss medium-term plans for the UNESCO for 1984-89.

'It is time to take advantage of trend in U.S. public opinion'

By Lamis Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A member of the National Consultative Council's (NCC) delegation, which has just returned from the U.S., said Saturday that a change had taken place in American public opinion, even among Jewish organisations, negative towards Israel but it was up to Arab governments to use this change in order to achieve a real shift in American public opinion for "despite the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the atrocious massacres in Palestinian refugee camps, we did not notice a substantial shift in American public stand on the Middle East question."

Mr. Omar Nabulsi, who was accompanied on the visit by two other NCC members, Dr. Jamal Al Sha'er and Mr. Abed Al Rauof Al Rawabdeh, said that Israel is no more portrayed in the American Media as "the weak peaceful nation which is besieged by vicious enemies who aim at its destruction."

It became clear to the Americans that Israel is the aggressive and expansionist country in the area," he added.

"Zionist organisations in the U.S., however, are aware of this occurring change in the Israeli image and are launching a fierce campaign to counter it. They have recruited about 24,000 people to lobby support from the American administration, the two main parties in the U.S., university campuses and the media, in order to prevent the change from happening," Mr. Nabulsi said.

Thus, the Arabs face a real challenge on the American scene and "this visit was part of greater efforts to try to explain the Arab point of view and convey it to the American people," he added.

The NCC delegation's visit came upon an invitation from the Jordanian embassy in Washington for members representing the NCC and the Jordanian people to attend a luncheon held by the

embassy in honour of 80 prominent members of the World Affairs Council (WAC) in the U.S. The WAC is a well-known and important American organisation which has branches all over the U.S. and is concerned with international political events. The WAC had invited many world leaders and personalities representing different countries and political trends to express their opinions for the American people. This year the WAC held its annual meeting in Washington D.C. and the Jordanian embassy decided it would be a good idea to seize the opportunity and invite Jordanian personalities to address WAC members, especially that this organisation represents an active sector of American public opinion.

At a luncheon, hosted by the embassy, Mr. Nabulsi addressed WAC members on behalf of his colleagues, and stressed that the NCC team was participating in an informal discussion solely as Jordanian citizens and not as government officials. Consequently the views they expressed "reflect a major trend of thinking in Jordan and we particularly welcome this opportunity to advance these views because we believe that there shall always be a need for a dialogue on the current situation in the Middle East."

U.S. responsibility

Mr. Nabulsi's speech referred to the impact of the Israeli invasion on the image of the U.S. in the region. Mr. Nabulsi told WAC members that many people in the Middle East think that the U.S. is directly or indirectly responsible for the "Israeli invasion of Lebanon, for the siege and the destruction of an Arab capital, for the death and suffering of tens of thousands of men, women and children and for the atrocious crimes and massacres committed against the Palestinian and Lebanese civilian population." He also expressed hope that the American administration will follow an



Omar Al Nabulsi

even-handed policy in the Middle East in the near future, and warned that if no American policy change was implemented in the Middle East that would lead to upheavals and the ascendancy of radical elements in the region, consequently moderate governments in the region will be isolated and their role will be undermined.

As for the initiative proposed by U.S. President Reagan, Mr. Nabulsi said that although it contains many positive aspects yet there were serious doubts in the minds of Arabs concerning the probability of its implementation. The doubts expressed focused on three major points. First, whether there would be a renewed American commitment to adhere to the principle of exchange of territory for peace in any expected realisation of President Reagan's proposals which implies that in return for total peace there must be a total withdrawal of Israeli forces from the territories occupied in 1967 (including Jerusalem) in accordance with U.S. Resolution 242 and that any border adjustment should be minor and in "no way reflect the weight of the conquest". Second, doubts in the Arab World were strengthened by the absence of any stringency and any practical reaction to the Israeli outright rejection of the Reagan initiative and

the announcement of establishing eight new settlements the very next day and about 20 more later, thus ignoring the American president's call to freeze the establishment of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Finally, the U.S. had failed to honour its commitment, given formally in the agreement by which Palestinian fighters withdrew from Lebanon to protect the lives of Palestinian civilians in Lebanon. This failure on the part of the U.S. has produced doubts on the credibility of the U.S. in the area, Mr. Nabulsi, told his American audience.

The former Jordanian minister, who now practises law, affirmed that the basis of an even-handed American policy should begin with the recognition that the Palestinian cause is the "crux of the Middle East conflict and consequently any proper solution" should address itself to this problem in all its dimensions". He reiterated in his speech in Washington that Jordan's commitment to the Palestinian people which is "fostered by the living experience of unity between the people of Jordan and Palestine."

But Mr. Nabulsi pointed out that Jordan does not intend to act as a substitute for the Palestinians and that Jordan "can work hand in hand seeking a solution as an active partner in the process to achieve peace".

The ideas expressed in the speech were conveyed by the Jordanian delegation to American congressmen, senators, intellectuals, journalists and other personalities they met with on an informal basis. The response to the Jordanian position expressed was generally "very favourable". Mr. Nabulsi told the Jordan Times.

PLO's image

Questions were raised, however, by WAC members as well as others about the role of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the question of the

recognition of Israel.

"Unfortunately the PLO's image is tarnished by the powerful Zionist propaganda and its name is connected with terrorism in the minds of many Americans. But we explained that the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people as recognised by all the Arab countries and most members of the United Nations. We also strongly refuted the Zionist propaganda that describes the PLO as a terrorist group. We explained that the PLO is an umbrella organisation under which all Palestinian patriots struggle for the restoration of their occupied homeland and their legitimate rights to establish their own independent national state," Mr. Nabulsi said.

In regard to the question of Arab recognition of Israel, the delegation replied by pointing out that the borders of Israel which the Arabs are supposed to recognise should be defined first because "Israel itself does not recognise any borders, and considers the occupied territories as liberated territories".

Moreover, the recognition "should be mutual and Israel is refusing to recognise the Palestinian people represented by the PLO. The recognition would not be realised unless a just peace is achieved and the restoration of the occupied Arab land and the inalienable Palestinian rights are achieved," Mr. Nabulsi said.

When asked by the Jordan Times whether the fact that the PLO was left out of the Reagan initiative and the refusal of the American administration to receive PLO representatives within the seven-member Arab committee which visited Washington in October was discussed in their meetings, Mr. Nabulsi replied: "Of course, we did raise these questions, and we were told that the Reagan initiative did not mention the PLO because of the latter's reputation as a terrorist organisation in the U.S." But Mr. Nabulsi agreed that a different

stand taken by the U.S. administration would have contributed in changing the American public opinion about the PLO. "It is true that the PLO is viewed by many Americans as a terrorist organisation, but if it is an American administration recognised the PLO in its peace initiative it would have led many Americans to review their image of the PLO which was distorted by Zionist propaganda," Mr. Nabulsi stressed.

He reiterated the importance of using all available means to counter the Israeli campaign in the U.S. and to win the support of the American people who might pressure the administration to change stand.

American policy

When asked whether he thought that American policy in the Middle East is steered by the influence of the Zionist lobby or it stems from a basic American policy in the area, Mr. Nabulsi said:

"This issue is debated by many journalists and politicians, but what we are really concerned about is that a change in the American policy should take place in order to prevent a volatile situation from erupting in the area. I think that the U.S. has a genuine and sincere desire to find just settlement for the Middle East conflict but it is sometimes diverted because of domestic constraints," he added.

The Jordanian delegation attended a meeting of the American Enterprise Institute which includes a number of prominent intellectuals, economic and political, and social scientists. The meeting was chaired by Harold Saunders, who played a major role in formulating the Camp David accords between Israel and Egypt. Mr. Saunders said that "the U.S. has been keen in its pursuit of peace in the area," and backed the Reagan proposals. He also emphasised the "importance of the role played by Jordan."

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Demand of Canadian culture: A spirit of nationalism

OTTAWA — Canada should make its own culture a top priority in the face of foreign influence by paying its artists more and keeping the government art arm's length from creative talent, according to a report just published.

The report on the arts in Canada, a country colonised by French and Englishmen two centuries ago but swash today in all things American from television cartoons to Madison Avenue advertising, was written by Toronto composer Louis Applebaum and Quebec writer Jacques Hebert.

After a two-year look at the arts, they complain: "We have thrown open our borders to foreign cultural products and not given ourselves sufficient opportunity to enjoy the fruits of our own cultural labour."

Television, with its all-pervasive influence on daily life, is singled out in the report as a major area for reform.

The study recommends TV advertising should be scrapped and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) should limit its own output to news, giving cre-

ative programmes to independents.

The authors call for powerful new laws to guarantee the autonomy of cultural agencies under the government's wing.

"The well-being of society is threatened if the state intrudes into the cultural realm in ways that subordinate the role and purposes of the latter to the role and purposes of government itself," they write.

At the same time, the report invites the government, which spends one billion U.S. dollars a

year on the arts, to use cash to help those who create and perform rather than building more theatres or concert halls.

Recommendations

Suggestions include a levy on

blank tape sales to compensate musicians whose work is recorded, and a payback scheme for authors from public libraries.

More grants for art galleries to buy Canadian works and better

tax status for creative artists are among further recommendations of the report, now up for government study.

Canadian productions might earn more revenue if the foreign ministry set up a special cultural relations agency to sell them abroad, the report adds.

The National Film Board, praised for its documentaries and animation but never successful in getting a truly Canadian film on to the international market, should be limited to research and tra-

ining, the report recommends.

CBC President Pierre Juneau partly agreed with the report's television findings, saying finance was the main problem, but he added that the proposals were too simplistic.

One press columnist attacked the study for lack of vision, but acknowledged Canadian culture was going through hard times.

"New technologies such as direct broadcast satellites and video recorders are battering down the Canadian networks. Canadians

already spend 80 per cent of their viewing time watching foreign (U.S. really) programmes," he wrote.

"The attempt to create a Hollywood north by means of subsidies and tax shelters has collapsed... the films we might have made now are being shot in Australia."

Tapping the patriotic vein of Canada's 24 million people, the arts report says: "If we fail to make the stimulation of our own creative imagination the heart of our cultural policies, we will continue to live in a country dependent on the products of other cultures and we will never elevate Canada to a space essentially its own."

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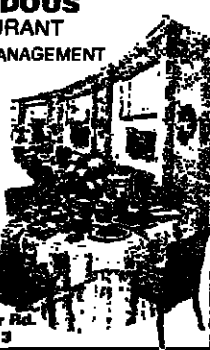
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SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

By Dr. Awn Rifai

Technicians and administrators

One of the administrative problems faced by medical and technical institutions in Jordan as well as in other Arab countries is that of matching up the hierarchy of administrative positions with that of scientific positions. The same problem exists in many other institutions, although to a lesser extent and with less significant repercussions.

The institutions which mostly experience such a problem are the universities, the hospitals and the technical institutions. These are institutions where the direction of work should not necessarily follow the usual administrative channels and procedures adopted, for instance, in the civil or military service.

The problem is manifested in various forms. A competent medical doctor or specialist may find that his practice is hampered by the administration's bureaucratic and routine procedures. The facilities which a specialist may wish to provide his patients with may be dictated, by his administrative superiors, who

do not always turn out to be more competent than himself in a professional sense. The specialist may find that he has no say in the purchase of necessary equipment, in treatment procedures or in the professional running of the hospital or clinic he works in.

Another example occurs in the technical establishments where the actual decision-makers are not the professionally competent individuals, but rather some individuals find that they have to take instructions on the direction of work from people who are not knowledgeable about the specific field in question.

The problem cannot be solved simply by appointing specialists to the top administrative positions, since this may preoccupy the specialists with routine administration as well as the intended decision-making process. If this approach is adopted then it should be complemented by the employment of administrators

whose task would be to assist the specialist in all the routine work. The reverse, i.e. the appointment of an administrative decision-maker with technical assistants could be fruitful only under certain circumstances, and in general it creates more problems than it solves.

Whichever method is resorted to, care should be taken not to allow the specialists to cling to their administrative posts in such a manner as to transform these posts into ends rather than just means. This is a most noticeable phenomenon in the technical institutions where the specialists are asked to perform routine odd jobs by their superiors leaving them no time for their own scientific work, or where they themselves enjoy performing the relatively easy administrative jobs. The administrative hierarchy starts to capture their imagination since it becomes a symbol for more privileges and power.

In order to cure such a con-

dition within the circumstances prevailing in the country it is essential to stress two main points: The first is that an administrative position should be a means of accomplishing tasks and not an end.

The second is that the privileges granted to the employees should be decided on the latter technical accomplishments irrespective of their positions in the administrative hierarchy.

A policy enhancing the value of technical accomplishments entails the handling of administrative posts by more than one specialist, either simultaneously or on a rotational basis.

This policy is being pursued at the university where a specialist occupying an administrative position gets changed every two or three years. It is a policy with many merits both regarding the technical achievements of the individuals as well as the productivity of the institution as a whole.

Good news, bad news

BECAUSE important news is not always about happy events but frequently includes many stories that some people would prefer not to have told, we resent the fact and question the wisdom of not making publicly known certain unhappy events in Jordan.

One such dilemma is hardly a few days old now. On Saturday evening, an incendiary device gutted the office of Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran in Irbid and damaged the prefabricated building in which it and other offices of the university's administration are housed.

Fortunately, no-body was hurt in the incident; and the president has been conducting business as usual, albeit from a borrowed office, as if nothing had happened. The university would not change its style either and normal life prevailed on the campus the next morning and ever since.

This, however, did not deter the public, in Irbid and throughout the Kingdom, to start a long series of speculations and rumours, fuelled by the authorities' silence up until Tuesday on the explosion which made the unhappy incident look even worse.

Until that day, the public remained in the dark and we thought it was only right to know

from our own officials their views of what had actually happened, rather than continue the process of learning about it from people here and abroad who could twist the truth on intention or otherwise.

Unless we fear the truth as a nation, which is the worst that can befall us, we must not make it a permanent policy to hide or shy away from telling our people and the world that, in this particular instance, a cowardly act was committed against one of our best academic institutions. At the same time, we must not hide the news, be it good or bad, behind "national security" walls because we feel this country's security and stability, and also its world-wide reputation, are too strong to be wrecked by an incendiary device planted by a foreign agent or a chemical mixture assembled by another individual or a group for a personal vendetta or by any other combination of people and motives for that matter.

We remain convinced that whatever the challenges, Jordan shall remain the strong, united country it is. Where there is a weakness in our practices, however, there should be the strength to face it—head-on. This is best done by pointing it out first.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: A change of form -- not in substance

All freemen in the world have condemned the arbitrary measures of the Israeli government against university professors in the occupied Arab territories, because such measures are a blatant violation of liberties in general and academic freedom in particular.

Consequently, Israeli government was compelled to announce new measures to deal with West Bank professors in an attempt to contain world public wrath. The Israeli government announced that there will be no longer any restrictions on foreign professors teaching at the universities of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

However, if we look into these measures carefully, we would find out that the change was in form not in substance. The old measures stipulated that each professor would undertake not to support the Palestine Liberation Organisation

(P.L.O.) while according to the new measures, the content of the application forms to be submitted by the professors to the occupation authorities to obtain work permits allow the Israeli authorities to deport them later if they violate any of the conditions stipulated in the forms.

This means that the Begin government is only adopting a new method to deceive the world and to make Israel appear as a democratic state. Nevertheless, this deception is no longer easy to believe, particularly when the measure is taken by an entity with a long history of terrorism, repression and suppression of freedom.

We are confident that the new Israeli deception will not stand the trial and the mask of democracy hiding the ugly face of the Zionists will be exposed, regardless of how long it takes.

Al Dustour: A real new test for Washington

The new mission of U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib puts the United States again in front of a real test of its intentions and ability to shoulder its international responsibilities. Israel's invasion of Lebanon—an independent state and a United Nations member—should put the United States in a position to pressure Israel.

However, this depends on Washington's desire to shoulder its responsibilities as a superpower and an ally of Israel.

Whether Habib's mission succeeds or fails, the Reagan initiative would become clearer to the Arabs who will be able to determine whether the United States really wants to establish peace in the area or wants merely to contain Arab wrath which

reached its climax during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

If the United States fails to force Israel to withdraw unconditionally from Lebanon, it would not succeed either in forcing Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and to enable the Palestinian people to return home and exercise their right to self-determination.

So far, there are no signs that the United States is applying pressure on Israel to restore Lebanon's freedom by forcing Israel to withdraw. However, the next few days might show the contrary, and reveal something more important, namely that Washington is capable of using its influence which is decisive as far as Israel is concerned.

The more they change — the more they stay the same

By Richard Blamforth
Reuter

MOSCOW — The Soviet leadership faces what could be a period of turbulent change this week with a new head of state emerging and the likelihood of some new faces in the senior ranks of the ruling Communist Party politburo.

The personalities and scale of changes involved will provide insight into the relative strengths of Leonid Brezhnev's political heirs.

More particularly, clues may emerge about the leadership style of new party chief Yuri Andropov, the direction he wants to take the country and the pace at which he intends to move.

One of the few certainties about events in the Kremlin this week will be the appointment of a successor, most likely on Tuesday, to fill Mr. Brezhnev's other post of president.

A candidate's name will be submitted to the Supreme Soviet (parliament), which opens a two or three-day winter session on Tuesday, and the 1,500 deputies will unanimously endorse the election by show of hands.

But, as with all moves within the secret world of Kremlin politics, the identity of the new president is wide open to speculation.

Diplomats here do not rule out the possibility that Mr. Andropov, 68, might follow the example of his predecessor and take the top state post too.

If he did, it would show he had marshalled broad support from throughout the leadership in a very short time and it would leave

him in a position of undisputed authority in the Kremlin.

On the other hand, he might not wish — even if he could — to take on a post which involves a heavy round of ceremonial duties that could distract from the more important tasks of consolidating power at the head of the party and mapping strategy.

Another possible candidate seems to be Andrei Gromyko, 73, whose quarter of a century as foreign minister makes him uniquely suited to a post that involves meeting heads of state and welcoming foreign delegations.

But Mr. Andropov might be reluctant to displace with Mr. Gromyko's vast experience as foreign minister, particularly if he were considering any adjustments to foreign policy.

Other Western diplomats moot politburo member Konstantin Chernenko, 71, once seen as Mr. Andropov's main rival for the party leadership, as a possible candidate for the presidency.

Though Mr. Chernenko nominally Mr. Andropov's for the top job, there have been signs of strain between the two men.

The departure of Mr. Chernenko to fill a largely ceremonial role could suit Mr. Andropov, freeing him of a potential future threat in the party leadership.

But there seem to be compelling reasons against Mr. Chernenko taking the presidency. In the first place, he is a poor public speaker. His delivery is rapid, he swallows his words and he has a strong rural Russian accent.

Secondly, his background has not prepared him for the post. A model party bureaucrat, he has little knowledge of the ceremonial and protocol functions that the presidency involves and no real overseas experience.

Mr. Chernenko, therefore, might turn down an offer of the job, preferring to continue in his role as head of the party's powerful general department.

Under Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Chernenko's political patron, this back-room post virtually made him deputy general secretary. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Andropov would be comfortable seeing him continue in that capacity.

If the leadership fails to agree on a candidate, first vice-President Vasily Kuznetsov might be moved up to take over.

Though aged 81 and frail, he acted as a regular stand-in for Mr. Brezhnev during the latter's frequent absences from state occasions and he would be a natural compromise candidate.

But much more significant changes in the Kremlin power structure and clearer pointers to the strength of Mr. Andropov's grip are expected to emerge Tuesday when the party's central committee was expected to meet in full session.

Plenary sessions of the 300 or so members of the central committee — a purely party body — are never announced beforehand, but traditionally they meet a day before a Supreme Soviet session.

Speculation focuses on what changes Mr. Andropov might make in the ruling politburo, the central committee's "inner cabinet" which he leads, and the extent of any reshuffle.

Many analysts have drawn attention to Mr. Andropov's age of 68 and suggested that if he wishes to make his mark time is against him.

This interpretation leads to the conclusion that the new party leader might seek rapid changes in the make-up of the politburo which has been reduced to 12 men with the deaths in the past two years of three key figures, including Mr. Brezhnev.

But analysts were divided over whether the could be watershed central committee in which several men who owe much of their advancement to the late Mr. Brezhnev will lose their posts.

One balance, Mr. Andropov seems likely to bring up men from the politburo's junior or non-voting ranks to fill some of the gaps in the senior hierarchy left by death and illness.

One of the near-certain departures is that of politburo veteran Andrei Kirilenko, 76.

His portrait had already vanished from public view several days before Mr. Brezhnev's death on Nov. 10. Although seen at the funeral and lying-in-state, he stood apart from the politburo and his political career is clearly over.

There is also a question mark about Arvid Pleske, 83, the politburo's oldest member. He was named to the official Brezhnev funeral commission, but has not been heard of since.

Soviet bloc sources in Paris reported him dead, but this has not been confirmed here and a member of his office said last week he had been ill but was still alive.

Reluctant donors discuss IDA replenishment

By Alver Carlson
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Officials from 33 donor countries met in Washington this week to begin the difficult task of hammering out agreement on a fresh supply of funds for the World Bank agency which helps the very poorest nations.

The talks on Monday and Tuesday opened up a long process of negotiating a new three-year financing for the International Development Association (IDA), a World Bank affiliate that has become the focus of increasing controversy in recent years.

Demands for IDA funds have grown as countries faced sharply higher energy costs and a slowdown in sales of their goods to the wealthy industrial nations because of the global recession.

The economic malaise has become so deep and widespread that the richer countries are also hard pressed and increasingly cautious about giving development aid.

The United States in particular has questioned the role of development banks, taking the view that countries should turn to the IDA and similar agencies only as a last resort. The pressures on IDA resources have dramatically increased since China, with its population of one billion, joined the World Bank in 1980 and became eligible for IDA help.

Before China joined the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), taking over the seat formerly held by Taiwan, India was eligible for the biggest share of IDA aid under a formula based on population and per capita income.

Officials in Peking have hinted that they feel China deserves special treatment under the IDA programme since it was excluded from World Bank and IMF membership for so many years. At the same time India is anxious, according to officials in New Delhi, to maintain its share of IDA funding and has been deeply worried about the impact China's presence will have on the agency's pool of funds.

Although China and India are the two main contenders for IDA funds, a number of smaller countries have expressed fear that they will be virtually elbowed aside. Sub-Saharan Africa, which is desperately poor and must rely on the IDA for help, is worried that its share will diminish because of demands from the larger developing countries.

IDA funds are allocated for three-year periods in instalments known as replenishments. The next period begins on July 1, 1984, and the new replenishment will be the seventh since the IDA was founded 22 years ago.

Monetary sources say the World Bank has proposed a total

of about \$18 billion, but they stress that this is merely a figure for discussion and actual negotiations will not begin until some time next year. The figure compares with about \$12 billion for the sixth replenishment and takes into account inflation and the likelihood of increased demands because of China's membership.

As the biggest donor to the IDA, the United States will have a major say in the amount of funding eventually agreed upon for the seventh replenishment. The conservative Reagan administration has strong views on the role development banks should play in the aid system.

Washington has been particularly critical of interest-free funding through IDA programmes for countries it sees as financially capable of tapping other resources.

The monetary sources say World Bank staff are likely to suggest changing the current approach of offering the funds with only a small service fee for a term of 50 years. One possibility is that future assistance could be multi-tiered, with countries in somewhat stronger economic positions being asked to pay a small interest rate over a shorter term. The sources say the United States will urge that countries be graduated more quickly out of the IDA once they can afford to borrow from the World Bank and commercial

banks.

World Bank and IDA funds used to be devoted almost entirely to projects such as improving roads, but in recent years the agencies have made resources available to countries hit by balance-of-payments problems and other economic difficulties.

These so-called structural adjustment loans are designed to give countries breathing room while they modify their policies and try to restore themselves to economic health. The United States has carefully scrutinised these loans to make certain that countries are forced to adhere to the conditions under which they are given. But

many countries have been 'unhappy about being asked to enforce economic belt-tightening policies in return for help, and this issue is certain to arise again in the IDA talks.

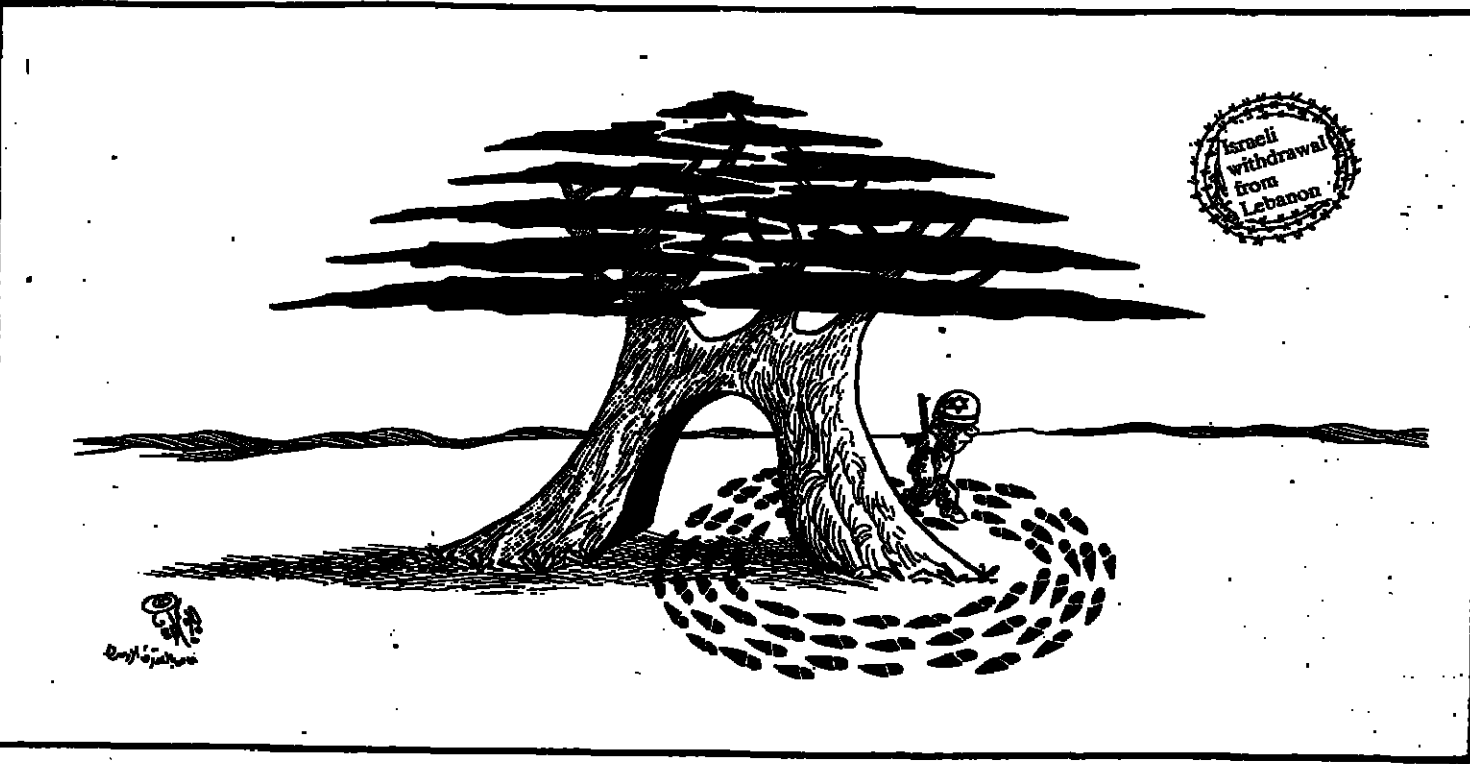
Even if disputes are easily resolved and agreement is quickly reached on the size of the next replenishment, it is far from certain that legislatures in the donor countries will be in any hurry to ratify the agreement.

The U.S. Congress has been especially reluctant to approve funds for financing the mul-

tilateral banks. In fact, the United States has yet to make its total share available for the sixth IDA replenishment and as a result the agency had to cut back and at one point stop providing funds.

It is almost certain that this debate and division will occur in Congress again when the seventh replenishment comes up for ratification, particularly if the U.S. economy remains sluggish and budget deficits stay high.

"It is always difficult," said one monetary source, "but this time will be even worse."



Turbulent year for isolated and secretive Albania

By Kenneth Jautz
Associated Press

VIENNA — Judging by official accounts, it's been a turbulent year for Albania, Europe's most politically isolated and secretive country.

Little news filters out of Albania, a Balkan state that claims to be the only follower of true Communism and news neither to the Soviet nor the Chinese line. What has appeared in the past 11 months has raised more questions than it answered. And much of it has been the stuff of spy novels—violence, melodrama and intrigue. It was reported last Dec. 18 that Mehmet Shehu, the prime minister since 1954 and long regarded as the No. 2 man in the national hierarchy, had committed suicide during a period of "intense nervous strain."

But in neighbouring Yugoslavia, with whom Albania has some relations, one Belgrade daily Vecernje Novosti said Shehu was killed by Hoxha in a gunfight during a party meeting.

Subsequent Yugoslav reports said Shehu's nephew, the interior minister, avenged his uncle by shooting Hoxha. Hoxha ended speculation about his health a few days later by giving a speech that was broadcast on radio Tirana. An official at Vienna's Albanian embassy terms Yugoslav accounts of the Shehu affair "the work of our enemies."

In a speech in Tirana, the Albanian capital, on Nov. 10, nearly 11 months after the incident, Hoxha said his late prime minister was a spy who had worked for the American, Soviet and Yugoslav secret services since World War II. His assassination orders came from the Yugoslavs, Hoxha said.

Yugoslavia denied the charge, calling it a "transparent concoction." On Sept. 28, WTA reported that a band of armed "partisans" made a nighttime landing on the coast, only to be "totally liquidated" by soldiers and local residents. Their numbers and their aims were not reported.

Prince Leka, exiled pretender to an Albanian throne that no longer exists, later said the failed assault was made by commandos of the Royal National Liberation Army, his followers. Details of the battle, which reportedly went on for several hours, have yet to emerge.

"It is still very much a closed country and its leaders are still very wary of other countries," said a Western analyst based in Vienna.

Stalinist

By most accounts, politics in Albania still resemble the harsh Stalinist era of the 1950s, when party members disappeared after ideological infractions and people were continuously warned about foreign plots to undermine the state.

The United States and the Soviet Union are revived in the official media. China suspended economic aid in 1978.

American and Soviet citizens are rarely allowed to visit and no Western news agencies are based there.

After Shehu died, his widow Fiqret disappeared from public life, according to both Yugoslav and Western reports, and Interior Minister Fecor Shehu, the nephew, was dismissed.

Political observers say Shehu's fall resulted from a power struggle with Hoxha who is the longest ruling Communist party chief. He assumed his post in 1944.

"All theories are speculation because no one knows what happened for sure," cautioned the Vienna-based analyst who asked not to be identified by name.

Despite the troubles, stability rules supreme at the ballot box. ATA reported that only eligible Albanians—1,621,968 of them—voted in parliamentary elections Nov. 14.

All but nine people voted for candidates of Hoxha's Democratic front, the only political group, ATA said. Eight of the nine ballots were invalid, and there was one "no" vote.

The election demonstrated "the steeling of the unity of the people round the party with comrade Enver Hoxha at the head," ATA said. And, despite the animosity Albania has increased its trade with foreign countries, including Yugoslavia, in recent years. The Albanians "have historically felt they were treated badly by the world, and were suspicious," a Western expert said. "They feel the same way today."

Albania in the world

Russia accelerates development

Russia is the most multinational out of all the independent constituent republics of the USSR, that united voluntarily 60 years ago. Over one hundred nations and nationalities live in the republic. Population, 140,000,000. Territory, over 17,000,000 square kilometres. The Russian Federation is a federation of national republics, regions and okrugs with a self-government. Uniting sovereign nations into a single state, the Russian Federation protects their national interests.

This text is about Russia's achievements in the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

The Russian Federation is situated in the east of Europe and north of Asia. It comprises the islands of Sakhalin, Kuril, Novaya Zemlya, Severnaya Zemlya and some others. It borders on the seas of the Arctic Ocean (North), the seas of the Pacific (East), the Baltic Sea (West), the Caspian, and Black Seas and the Sea of Azov (South-West).

The Russian Federation's territory spreads over several natural zones: Arctic deserts, tundra, forest-tundra, forests, forest-steppe, and semi-deserts and sub-tropics (the Black Sea zone).

Russia has rich natural resources: forests, immense reserves of fresh water, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, various types of aluminium raw materials. The reserves of the Kursk magnetic anomaly alone may be used for several centuries with 100,000,000 tons of steel melted annually.

People of many nationalities lived in Russia before and Great October Revolution (1917). V.I. Lenin, the founder and leader of the world's first socialist state, wrote that patriarchal way of life and savagery were characteristic of many of them. Thanks to the Leninist nationalities policy, the former backward nationalities of the tsarist Russia have achieved a high level of economic and cultural development. The Russian Federation includes 16 autonomous republics, 5 autonomous regions, 10 autonomous okrugs. The Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation is the republic's highest power body, competent to solve all the issues which are under the federation's authority, according to the Constitution of the USSR.

This year, as scientists point out, Russia has attained a high level of urbanisation. Sixty eight per cent of its population are city-dwellers (17 per cent in 1917). The majority of the republic's cities and towns were constructed in the Soviet years. Magnitogorsk on the Ural River; Norilsk, the world's northernmost city; Salavat in Bashkiria; Komsomolsk-on-Amur; Divnogorsk on the Yenisei River; Bratsk, that emerged with the construction of the Bratsk hydro electric power station; Tynda, the capital of the Baikol-Amur Railway and hundreds of others.

New cities are born and the old ones develop - Leningrad, for example, that takes a special place in the world's history as the city where the Great October Rev-

olution occurred in 1917. It is famous for its traditions and remarkable architectural ensembles of 18-19th centuries. Its new residential areas are in perfect harmony with the old constructions, protected by the state. Leningrad is a large industrial and scientific centre. The city is one of the centres of the world's culture. Hermitage, for example, with its fund of over two and a half million masterpieces of the world art, is well-known throughout the globe.

The city on the Neva River had been the capital of Russia from 1712 till 1918. Moscow is now the capital of the USSR and Russia. A lot of industrial enterprises, pertaining to various branches of national economy, have been built in the capital for the years of socialist construction. Engineering and metal working have rapidly developed. In Moscow there are the USSR Academy of Sciences, a great number of research institutes, 75 higher schools, two universities, 30 professional theatres, 66 museums. Red Square is the historical centre of the city. The square is surrounded by the Kremlin and other unique architectural monuments. The Mausoleum of Lenin is situated in the square. Popular festivities are traditionally held in Red Square on national holidays. It was on Nov. 7, 1918 (the first anniversary of the Socialist Revolution), when, for the first time, representatives of the free people paraded across Red Square in a symbolic march into the future. Lenin spoke there.

From there, the Soviet soldiers marched right to the battlefields of the Great Patriotic War. The Victory Parade was held there in 1945. It witnessed the solemn welcome to Yuri Gagarin, the world's first cosmonaut, after his heroic flight.

Development guidelines

The guidelines of the constituent republic's development for 1981-1985 were adopted at the 26th Congress of the CPSU held in the Kremlin in 1981. The Congress scheduled, in particular, to raise power output up to 970 milliard kilowatts and oil extraction, including gas condensate, up to 580 million tons. Some industrial enterprises in Moscow, Leningrad, Penza and Byansk are to be reconstructed and re-equipped. The guidelines envisage accelerated development of fuel, wood-working and chemical industries in Siberia. Economic development will increase in the regions adjacent to the Baikol-Amur Railway.

Agriculture in the Russian Federation has become one of the leading branches of the republic's economy. The RSFSR's 23,000 collective and state farms, with the total staff of one sixth of the whole manpower engaged in the republic's economy, provide for two thirds of the state's purchase of potatoes and eggs and half of flax and meat.

Dozens of crops are cultivated in the republic. One half of the

republic's crop areas are used for cultivation of wheat, maize, barley, oats, millet, buckwheat and rye.

A special emphasis, in the Russian Federation, is currently laid on irrigation. Large irrigation systems have been constructed in the basin of the Volga River and in the Northern Caucasus. The marsh lands of the Non-Chernozem Area (the Central European part of the RSFSR) are being drained.

Large-breeding farms are organised. The Sinyavino poultry, (near Leningrad), for example, owns 15 nine-storey buildings and dozens of other constructions housing 1,500,000 hens. The dairy in the town of Odintsovo (the Non-Chernozem area) houses 4,000 cows and 3,000 calves.

The successful development of the republic's economy depends, to a large extent, on the professional training. There are 500 higher educational institutions and 2,500 vocational schools in the Russian Federation. Each big city has a university. A new type of higher education, without discontinuing work, has developed in the republic for the years of the Soviet government.

Important scientific centres have been established in Novosibirsk, Sverdlovsk and Rostov-on-Don. 800,000 scientific workers, including 30,000 Doctors of Sciences, are engaged in the research activity in the republic.

Medical research institutes are founded with the development of the health care science. Cardiology and oncologic centres have been instituted in Moscow a cardiology centre, in Kuibyshev.

People of the Russian Federation are great book-lovers. Many-million editions cannot meet the growing demand. 1,500,000 books and pamphlets have been published in the past five-year period.

There are 62,000 libraries in the Russian Federation.

The republic's cultural life is available for everyone. There are altogether 300 theatres and 600 museums in the Russian Federation. Culture and art are very popular with the people of various professions and ages. Sometimes you have to queue up for several hours before you can get a ticket to a museum on an opening day. Though every family has a TV set, cinema, in Russia, is very popular.

With the living standards of the Soviet people rising, a still greater attention should be paid to the cultural needs of the people. The social development programme for the coming years takes into account the extending needs of the people. Much is being done and much is to be done. Happiness of the working people is the principal goal of the policy of the CPSU Central Committee.

- Fotokhronika TASS



Ulyanovsk, a city on the Volga River, where Lenin, founder of Soviet State, was born.

Specialisation and efficiency make Solofra leader in fashion leather

By Andrew Hurst
Reuters

ITALY — Solofra, in the hills of the poor Campania region, seems an unlikely location for a town devoted to supplying fashion designers with leather for dressing up the world's rich.

But a quirk of history and plentiful supplies of water, an essential ingredient in leather-tanning, have made Solofra Italy's leading producer of fashion leather.

Solofra is an island of prosperity in the heart of an area devastated by a massive earthquake two years ago that razed homes and industries and killed 3,000 people.

Antonio Guarino, who owns one of the larger tanneries in Solofra, says that not even an earthquake could stop the town's inhabitants making a living from their generations-old craft of turning raw hide into glistening finished leather.

Wide cracks running along the walls of his tannery left by the quake have been hastily patched up with cement, giving it a rough and ready appearance.

Solofra provides some four-fifths of the leather supplied to Ita-

lian clothes manufacturers concentrated in cities in central and northern Italy such as Milan and Florence.

The air of Solofra is heavy with the acrid smell of chemical dyes used by the tanners and neon signs along the streets advertise the names of companies on whom the entire town's livelihood depends.

The leather tanneries, over 200 of them, stand huddled together along a winding road that climbs from the coastal plains around Naples into the wooded hills inland.

Demand from clothing companies for Solofra's products far outstrips the capacity of the tanners to meet it as fashion designers continue to find new uses for leather, says Michele Vignola, who keeps the Guarino company's accounts.

Guarino imports most of its hides from the Middle East and has hired a Syrian agent, Dib Moustafa, with numerous contacts in the area to ensure a smooth and plentiful flow of supplies.

Mr. Moustafa, who settled in Solofra 15 years ago, says more than three-quarters of the imported hides come from Iraq, Iran, Syria and Ethiopia.

It takes about 10 days to com-

plete the process of cleaning, soaking and drying the hides that arrive in truckloads every day.

Mr. Guarino explains proudly that the leather, after it has been tailored into jackets, trousers and other garments, eventually finds its way into expensive fashion stores in Milan, Paris and New York.

Economic experts say Solofra contrasts sharply with other industrial centres in the south which have been artificially implanted by government-funded investment schemes.

Key to prosperity

The key to the prosperity of Solofra, which sprang up without incentives from outside, is its high degree of specialisation and efficiency.

The town displays an industriousness and a capacity for self-help which is more typical of the thriving industrial towns of Piedmont and Lombardy.

Mr. Guarino says that barely two weeks after the earthquake struck and badly damaged his tannery, his workers were back producing leather.

Giovanni Iannicchio, a manager at the Guarino tannery, traces the origins of Solofra's present

wealth to the 19th century when the town specialised in goldsmithing.

After the unification of Italy, stiff competition from northern craftsmen forced the local goldsmiths out of business.

They did not have to look far for an alternative source of income. The goldsmiths, who used to lay sheets of gold between two strips of tanned leather before hammering it out, discovered they had a marketable product in the leather itself.

The number of people involved in tanning in Solofra has grown rapidly over the last decade and today over 3,000 people work in the tanneries.

Guarino's expansion at breakneck pace has followed that of other tanneries in Solofra and this year the company expects sales to double to \$ 15 million although last year business was badly hit by the earthquake.

Five years ago the Guarino firm was a family workshop employing fewer than 20 craftsmen—none of them belonging to unions—but today it has a fully unionised labour force of 80 workers and 20 clerical employees and is still growing fast.

By Peter Millership
Reuters

AMSTERDAM — Amsterdam, long a tolerant haven for outcasts and refugees, is now paying the price in riots, decay and crime.

Vicious street fighting between youths and police, often sparked by minor incidents, has repeatedly flared in the centre of the city, and crime is on the increase.

Elegant buildings along the once-quiet canals are scarred by graffiti and a growing army of squatters is encamped in hundreds of buildings.

In some areas, people leave their cars unlocked to enable drug addicts, held responsible for much street crime, to search for valuables without smashing open doors and windows.

Some commentators argue that the city's problems are the result of major population changes in the past 10 years. These have left it with large ethnic minority groups and a native population polarised between the very young and the very old.

Others blame the city's left-wing City Council for being too lax, but Mayor Wim Polak sees things differently. "The roots of Amsterdam's problems lie in the economic recession," he says.

Mayor Polak lists unemployment, a chronic housing shortage, the integration of min-

orities and drug-related crime as the key problems facing Amsterdam.

Unemployment has reached 12 per cent as the city's traditional industries, such as shipbuilding, declined, and the recession has not spared its modern replacements.

In the last year Amsterdam has lost its Ford Motor Company plant and Mobil Oil refinery, while the aircraft company Fokker last week announced it was cutting its workforce by almost one-sixth.

The effect of the recession on the quality of life in the city has driven many people out of the centre to commuter towns and villages.

On average, 40,000 people leave Amsterdam every year while 30,000 arrive. The population has fallen by more than 150,000 in the past 14 years to around 700,000.

City official Thijs van Leeuwen says the exodus is mainly of young married couples, while the new arrivals are primarily single young people coming to study or to seek work.

They face the daunting task of finding somewhere to live in a city which has 58,000 people in its waiting list for housing.

Despite the shortage, many buildings lie empty because a slump in property prices has made owners reluctant to sell.

These buildings are seen as a leg-

itimate target by squatters, who have been active in the city since the 1970s and whose ranks have now swollen to more than 8,000.

Clashes between squatters and their supporters and police have become increasingly common in recent years, usually sparked by police attempts to carry out evictions.

Last July, however, some 500 young protesters attacked the site of a new town hall and opera complex to back demands that the council should do more about the housing problem.

They destroyed building equipment and caused damage worth around (\$350,000) while a handful of police stood by.

Police inactivity on that occasion provoked widespread demands for decisive measures to maintain order.

The popular newspaper De Telegraaf said: "an unacceptable situation is developing where the law is flouted unpunished and public order disturbed without intervention, letting the terror of anarchy spread."

Such protests appear to have produced a change in policy from the city council. Last month, when two days of serious rioting followed the eviction of squatters, Mayor Polak invoked emergency laws giving police extra powers of arrest.

He also made the combat of str-

et crime such as theft and mugging a priority for the capital's stretched police force.

Police blame much of the street crime on the estimated 7,000 drug addicts in the city, many of whom resort to theft to finance their costly heroin habit.

One relatively bright spot for the mayor is the fact that despite the size of its ethnic groups, Amsterdam has not experienced any serious racial tension.

One in six residents of Amsterdam was born outside the Netherlands and one-third of children under six belong to an ethnic minority.

Officials admit they are worried that planned welfare cuts could create new social problems in the city. But most place their faith in the traditional common sense and tolerance of their fellow-citizens.

They say that despite some unfavourable publicity, Amsterdam remains a friendly city which draws tourists in its droves.

Mayor Polak believes Amsterdamers are sufficiently internationally minded to adapt to the growing numbers of foreigners in their midst.

Mr. van Leeuwen adds: "Amsterdam has sheltered free thinkers from the inquisition, Jews from the Gestapo and dissidents from Eastern Europe - we've a history of coping with the problems of individuals and minorities."

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
MAIN CHANNEL
17:30 Korin
17:50 Cartoons
18:10 Treasure Island
18:30 Muppet Show
19:00 Comedy Casanova
19:25 Local Programme
19:35 Local Programme on Development
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:00 Arab Series
21:10 Muslim Philosophers
21:30 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL
18:40 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 Comedy: George & Mildred
21:00 One Hundred Famous Paintings
21:30 Caleb Williams
22:30 News in English
22:15 S.W.A.T.

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHZ AM & 99 MHz FM
at parity on 9500 KHZ SW
07:00 Morning Show
08:00 News Summary
09:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
11:00 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
13:00 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:30 New Music
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals, Old Favorites
17:00 Talking Points, Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Over a Cup of Tea, Arabian Music
19:00 Newsdesk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
22:00 News Summary
22:05 News Summary
23:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1413 KHZ
06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Waveguide 06:40

Book Choice 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 The King of Instruments 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 What It Takes to Be a Musician Promenade Concerts 09:00 World News 09:09 24 Hours News Summary 09:30 Letter from London 09:40 Paperback Choice 09:45 Report on Religion 10:00 World News 10:09 Newsdesk 10:30 Look Ahead 11:45 Music from Wales 12:00 A Pair of Blue Eyes 12:30 Tom Jones 13:00 World News 13:09 News about Britain 13:15 Listening Post 13:20 Meridian 14:00 Radio Newsdesk 14:15 Nature Notebook 14:25 The Farming World 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09 24 Hours News Summary 15:30 Radio Theatre 16:15 Report on Religion 16:30 Man, Myth and Music 17:00 Radio Newsdesk 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 Rock Solid 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:10 Listening Post 19:25 News Ideas 19:35 Waveguide 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News; News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newsdesk 20:30 Top Twenty 21:00 Jubilee Concert Part 1 21:30 Outlook 22:00 World News 22:09 Assignment 22:30 Network UK 23:15 Network U.K. 23:30 International Soccer Special 24:00 World News 24:09 The World Today 06:30 Book Choice: Financial News 06:40 Reflections 06:45 Sports Round-up 07:00 World News; Commentary 07:15 The Bolton Estate 07:30 Top Twenty

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News roundup; reports, opinion, analyses 17:30 VOA Magazine: American science, culture, letters 18:00 Special English News 18:15 Feature: Space and Man 18:30 News Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses, 19:30 Dateline 19:45 Special English news, feature: Space and Man, 20:30 News Music USA 21:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses, 21:30 VOA Magazine: American science, culture, letters, 22:00 Special English news 22:15 Music USA (last) 23:00 VOA World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS
• Portraits of Famous Men, at the French Cultural Centre.
• Architecture and Town Planning, at the British Council.

• Ecology in Action, at the French Cultural Centre.

LECTURE

• The Enigma of Twilun, by Mrs. Crystal M. Benet, at the British Council at 7:00 p.m.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lweibdeh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 66175.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsi, 663249.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 34049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hayn Arts Centre 665195
Hussein Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 44353

MUSEUMS

Polish Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also medals from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mentash, Jabal Lweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30728.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, medical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club: Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club: Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 615261.

PRAYER TIMES

06:47 Fajr
06:52 Sunrise
11:22 Dhuhr
14:14 Asr
16:32 Maghrib
17:58 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45 Cairo (EA)
07:45 Karachi (PIA)
08:45 Cairo (RJ)
08:45 Baghdad (RI)
09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:20 Dubai (RJ)
09:40 Doha (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
11:00 Larnaca (CY)
11:25 Istanbul, Ankara (TA)
16:30 Bucharest (RJ)
16:30 Bangkok (RJ)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:30 Cairo (RJ)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:20 Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)
18:15 Zurich (SR)
18:30 Cairo (RJ)
18:40 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
20:30 Frankfurt (LH)
20:45 Beirut (MEA)
22:30 Baghdad (RJ)
00:30 Cairo (RJ)
00:45 Baghdad (RJ)
01:45 Cairo (EA)
02:30 Belgrade, Islamabad (YA)

DEPARTURES

04:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:00 Larnaca, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
07:50 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Beirut (RJ)
09:00 Rome (Alitalia)
09:15 Karachi (PIA)
09:25 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
10:00 Kuwait (KAC)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:45 Larnaca (CY)
12:00 London (RJ)
12:30 Doha, Bahrain (TA)
17:30 Kuwait (KAC)
17:30 Larnaca, Bucharest (Taron)
17:50 Jeddah (Saudia)
18:45 Baghdad (RJ)
18:45 Beirut (RJ)
19:50 Kuwait (RJ)
19:55 Kuwait (SA)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in J.S.
Belgian franc 72.9/ 73.3
Dutch guilder 126.8/ 130.6
Egyptian guinea 341.1/ 345.3
French franc 50.2/ 50.5
Iraqi dinar 629.1/ 636.5
Italian lire (for 100) 24.6/ 24.8
Japanese yen (for 100) 141.2/ 142
Kuwaiti dinar 122.3/ 122.9
Lebanese lira 88.4/ 89.3
Omani rial 1041.7/ 1047.6
Qatari riyal 99.3/ 99.9
Saudi riyal 105.2/ 105.6
Swedish crown 47.9/ 48.2
Swiss franc 164.8/ 165.6
Syrian lira 63.1/ 63.4
UAE dirham 98.6/ 99
U.K. sterling pound 574.4/ 577.8
U.S. dollar 361.5/ 363.5
W. German mark 141.8/ 142.7

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
It will be partly cloudy to cloudy with scattered showers associated with thunderstorm. Winds will be northerly to moderate to fresh. In Agaba, it will be partly cloudy with a chance of scattered showers. Winds will be northerly fresh and seas wavy.

Low/high temperature in deg. C

Amman 3/11
Cairo 1/22
Deserts 3/14
Jordan Valley 10/18
Yesterday's high temperature readings: Amman 11, Agaba 23. Humidity readings: Amman 80 per cent, Agaba 53 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193. 75111
First aid, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192. 21111. 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 36390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

U.S. banks lower prime rate to 11.5%

NEW YORK (R) — Chase Manhattan Bank Monday lowered its prime rate by half a point to 11.5 per cent in a move that was widely expected after the U.S. central bank last Friday announced a long-awaited cut in its key discount rate.

The move by Chase, the country's third largest bank, was quickly followed by seventh-ranked Chemical Bank and other banks were expected to adopt similar reductions in the rate they charge on loans to their best corporate customers.

Despite the lower prime rate, the Dow Jones industrial average fell by about seven points in early trading to around 1,014.

The market soared to a record 1,065.49 earlier this month on hopes that interest rates would decline, but analysts say investors are concerned by a lack of signs that the economy has begun a recovery from a prolonged and deep recession.

The Federal Reserve Board has shown signs recently that it is pre-

pared to allow interest rates to decline from record levels they reached during the past three years as it imposed tight controls on the growth of money supply to curb inflation.

Inflation has dropped to around five per cent, and the Federal Reserve Board is now reported to be concerned about encouraging a recovery from the recession.

Lower interest rates are seen as a key to a recovery and the central bank has cut its key discount rate, the rate it charges on direct loans to commercial banks, six times since July, most recently last Friday to nine per cent.

Although short-term rates such as the prime and discount rate have been falling, consumer rates as still high. Interest rates on credit cards, for example, have not budged from highs they reached of 18 per cent or more.

With these rates still high, the economic recovery which was supposed to be led by a rebound in consumer spending has not occurred.

Netherlands to start tough plan

THE HAGUE (R) — The new Dutch government formally announced tough spending cuts and a public sector wage freeze Monday and unions responded with a threat of massive and lengthy strikes.

It will push ahead with previously announced plans for around 13 billion guilders (\$4.7 billion) of cuts next year. Further cuts likely to total around 21 billion guilders (\$7.6 billion) will follow from 1984 to 1986.

Part of next year's savings will come from a freeze on public sector wages. All social security payments will also be frozen.

U.S. warns that will to keep open market near collapse

GENEVA (R) — The United States kept up pressure for concessions from its trading partners Tuesday with a warning that the political will to preserve an open U.S. market was close to collapse.

In a speech on the eve of a major world trade conference here, U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock called for real progress on liberalising trade so that mounting protectionism would not push the world into a depression.

Representatives from 88 countries are due to meet here Wednesday for the first ministerial conference of the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in nine years.

"Recession, unemployment, a massive and growing trade deficit, and a sense of increasing barriers elsewhere has brought the political coalition necessary to preserve an open U.S. market to the verge of collapse," he said in an address to the American Club of Geneva.

"A ministerial conference that makes no progress toward the goal of trade liberalisation or even toward a commitment to halt new protectionist actions could seal the fate of that coalition," he added.

During the run-up to the GATT conference, U.S. leaders have frequently urged other countries to open up their markets more to American exporters, or else risk a

wave of protectionist reprisals in the U.S.

Mr. Brock said free traders in the U.S. were seen as apologists for a flood of imports, but were unable to take credit for increasing exports because foreign markets were not opening.

A proposed protectionist law which would raise the mandatory local-made content of imports to the U.S. now had a majority of sponsors in the U.S. House of Representatives, he said.

Legislators who supported it wanted to send a message that trade must be a two-way street. "Many seem willing to risk the collapse of the system to drive that point home,"

He described such protectionist measures as a cancer leading to "a slow, complicated descent into depression."

Mr. Brock called in particular for agreement on new rules governing so-called safeguard measures — action which many countries have taken, supposedly only for a limited period, to restrict imports seen as disrupting their domestic markets.

These "escape clauses" in present GATT arrangements had got out of hand, he said.

He also urged the conference to deal with agriculture, but did not go into details. The European Community has sought to keep

agriculture out of the GATT debate, but its common agricultural policy, which gives large subsidies to farmers, came under attack.

Committees of GATT, founded in 1948 to prevent the protectionism that reinforced the 1930s depression, have been working for a year to prepare the four-day session.

Countless meetings, disputes and draft texts have produced a declaration for ministers to approve which falls short of early hopes. Rather than break new ground for liberalised trade in this decade, diplomats struggled just to close ranks against protectionist measures.

The months of haggling have highlighted deep divisions within the world trade community.

International commerce, which in the 1960s was growing at annual levels above eight per cent, actually declined by one per cent last year. This year has shown no improvement, a recent GATT

report said.

Australia proposed that the GATT ministers should pledge to avoid introducing new protectionist steps and gradually dismantle all current hurdles to trade.

One of the toughest conference battles could be over a strong U.S. push to extend GATT's mandate to international trade in services, the "invisible exports" such as banking, transport, insurance or telecommunications. Third World countries deny that GATT is the place to discuss such issues.

Reflecting on the modest results the conference is expected to produce, trade diplomats in Geneva are divided on whether this was the right time to hold such an ambitious meeting.

Launched at the 1981 Ottawa summit of industrialised countries, the conference was meant to open a period of renewed trade as the expected economic recovery appeared this year.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market steadied above this morning's lows after a quiet day's trading, dealers said.

Prices were initially marked lower in line with the easier trend on Wall Street Monday night where the Dow Jones industrial average fell back to the 1,000 level. Prices subsequently rallied though generally remained below Monday night's closing levels amid renewed fears about the U.K. economy, dealers added.

Beecham was down 3p at 380 after 368 while Plessey ended 1p down at 621 after 617. The F.T. index at 1500 Tuesday was down 4.8 at 613.1.

Elsewhere U.S. shares were lower in line with Wall Street. British, heavily undersubscribed at Friday's tender, opened at 82p compared with its 100p part paid form and fluctuated narrowly throughout the day before closing at 81.

In weak insurance C.E. Heath was down 17p at 293 following interim figures and Minet Holdings shed 3p at 102 after the resignation of its chairman. Other leading equities were generally easier though ICI and Glaxo moved against the trend with rises of 2p and 5p respectively.

Banks ended narrowly higher. Government bonds closed steady in low volume and gold shares showed net falls of up to 51.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.5915/25	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2264/67	Canadian dollars
	2.5505/15	West German marks
	2.7915/25	Dutch guilders
	2.1963/73	Swiss francs
	49.65/68	Belgian francs
	7.2100/30	French francs
	1469.50-1470.00	Italian lire
	257.45/60	Japanese yen
	7.5500/20	Swedish crowns
	7.2435/55	Norwegian crowns
	8.9215/40	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	404.75-405.75	U.S. dollars

Labour unrest plagues Nigeria

LAGOS (R) — The Nigerian economy, already hard-hit by depressed oil revenues, is being plagued by widespread labour unrest involving workers ranging from dockers to doctors.

Last week workers in two key industrial sectors—the ports and commercial banks—went on strike, while in the public sector, staff of the state-run television network and university teaching hospitals also stopped work.

A senior spokesman of the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) said the 25,000-strong Nigerian Ports Authority Workers' Union (NPAWU) were on strike to press their demands for a pay increase of up to 15 per cent and payment of last year's Christmas bonus.

He said the NPAWU was joined in the strike by senior staff of the authority.

A government statement said a similar strike in June by the port workers had cost the NPA over 40,000 man hours and over 20 million naira (\$30 million) in lost revenue.

Last week Nigerian President Shugu Shagari expressed strong concern at the wave of labour unrest.

"With the present slowdown in our economy, prudence should be shown in the practice of responsible trade unionism both in the private and public sectors of the economy," President Shagari said.

Because of the world oil glut the Nigerian economy was thrust into a major crisis earlier this year.

Production plummeted from the two million barrels per day (bpd) pumped two years ago to 600,000 bpd.

Crude production has now recovered to 1.5 million bpd but there is no end in sight to the glut of oil on which the West African state relies for some 95 per cent of its foreign exchange.

The labour unrest began with the return to democratic civilian government nearly three years ago.

"The unions, which were ban-

ned from striking under the military regime suddenly rediscovered the power of collective bargaining when the military retreated to their barracks in 1979," one analyst said.

The civilian government itself appeared to have fuelled the first round of strikes when, on taking office, President Shagari announced a monthly minimum wage of 100 naira (\$150).

The ensuing round of strikes over non-payment of the new minimum wage affected even the country's civil service.

But the causes of industrial unrest have gone beyond demands for pay increase.

In February, doctors at the Lagos university teaching hospital went on strike in protest against what they called deteriorating conditions at the hospital. They said the government had failed to provide enough funds, as a result of which basic drugs and facilities were not available.

In March the authorities closed the hospital to outpatients as the doctors turned down all appeals to return to duty.

Early this year, electricity workers, realising the power of their monopoly in power generation and distribution, downed tools plunging the nation into darkness for nearly one week.

They were demanding the government implement the decisions of its own commission which had recommended that the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) be taken out of civil service control.

Last winter all the country's 30 universities were shut when their academic staff went on a prolonged strike to back demands for higher pay and increased funding for their institutions. They returned to their classes only after the government had approved a new salary structure for universities.

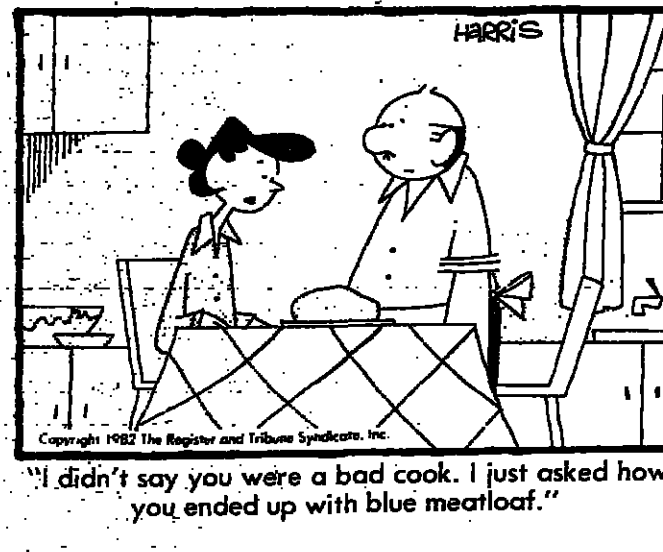
The list of striking unions enlarged to include nurses, teachers, airline pilots, engineers and cabin staff—the last group striking because a flight stewardess was alleged to have been assaulted by a Nigerian senator.

While the labour movement has not constituted itself into a political group, labour leaders appear determined to capitalise on their control of the key industrial sectors, many of which are federal government monopolies.

"In the coming elections, we shall ensure that labour gets a clear deal and not just promises from politicians," Mr. Hassan Samonu, president of the Nigerian labour congress was reported to have said recently.

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



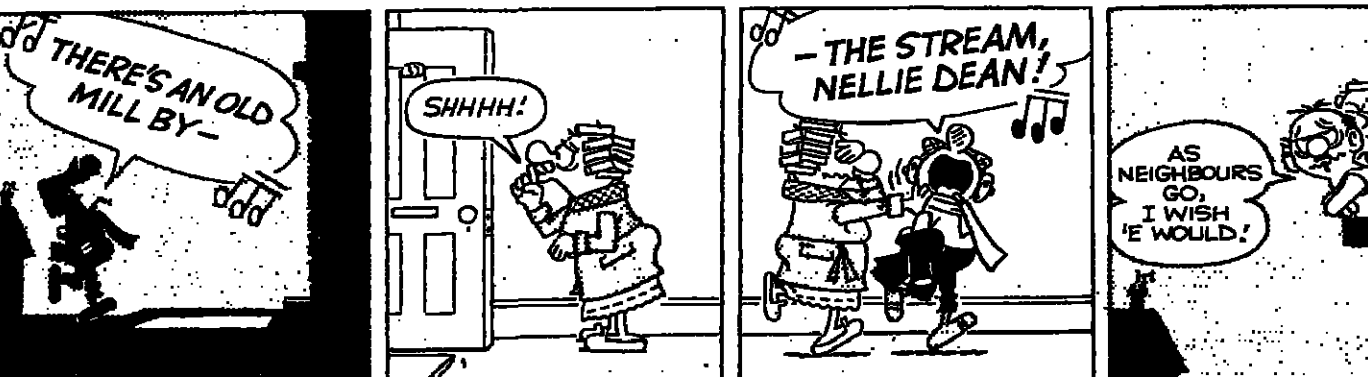
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The daytime finds you likely to be confused about the direction in which you are headed, so carefully think out a sensible course to follow. A time to use good common sense.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Good day to get in touch with good friends and exchange ideas. Don't neglect to handle important business matters.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Friends and allies could prove disappointing early in the day but later come to your assistance in full force.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You may find it hard to handle outside affairs during the daytime but the picture is much clearer to you later.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Try to be more modern in your thinking and get ahead faster. Show more devotion to loved one.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Don't permit another to encroach on your business territory. The evening can be very happy with the one you love.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Know what is expected of you by others but don't make decisions on important matters at this time. Take it easy tonight.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Make certain your work is well planned before attending to routine duties. Come to a better understanding with co-worker.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Handle creative work first before going out for a good time. Figure out ways to have more harmony at home.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Try to please family members and increase harmony at home. Be sure to respect the rights of others.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Make sure you understand communications accurately and then you will know just how to advance.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Know how to handle a money matter and get the results you want. Be careful you don't make a big mistake.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You may not be certain what your personal desires are early in the day, so wait until the evening before making any plans.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be successful upon reaching maturity, provided a good education is planned for now. Give courses in art or whatever requires precision and neatness. Find out early what the forte is here.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

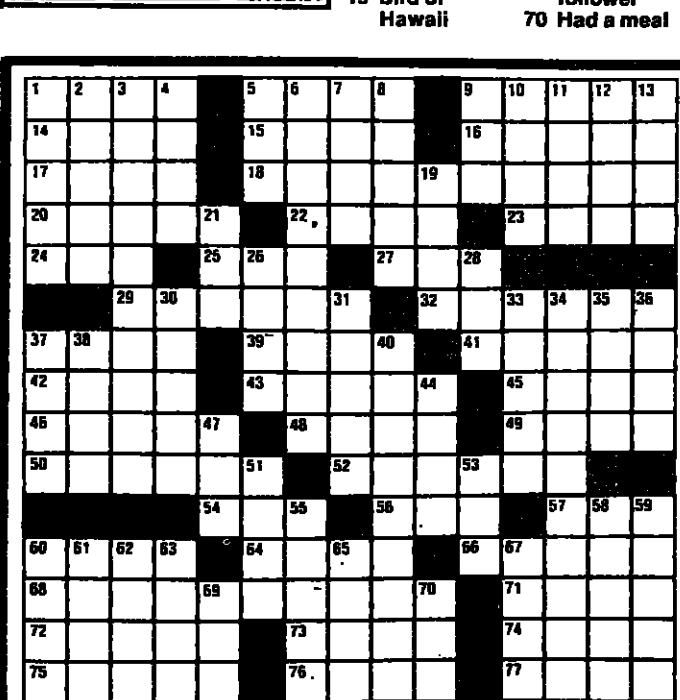
THE Daily Crossword

By Hugh McElroy

ACROSS	37 Do tiresome work	66 Cecil De-	21 Motorist's club
1 Throngs	38 Paddywagon	68 Bargain event	26 Les Etats —
5 Low-grade yarns	41 Slave in a lamp	72 Rangoon's land	28 Sch. subj.
9 Mea —	42 "Camino —"	73 Rehearsal group	30 Wasted time
14 Dot of land	43 Walking stick	74 Frosting machine	31 Equal of a miss
15 Blind part	45 "— boy!"	75 "— gang alt —"	33 Smallest
16 Arctic or Indian	46 "The Lady —"	76 Head: Fr. —	34 Making a profit
17 Getz or Kenton	48 Thick slice	77 — terrier	35 Location
18 Movie-TV actress	49 Son of Noah		36 Sports group
20 Judgments	50 Herb used in dyes		37 Demure
22 Malacca	52 Card game for two		38 Ms. Home
23 Vicinity	54 Tiny		40 Mark as unworthy
24 Sturdy tree	56 Indian ape		44 Ski-lift device
25 Sea-bird	57 Naughty		47 Morning moisture
27 Chapter heading	60 Voyaging		51 Paper quantity
28 A Jagger	64 Angle in botany		53 But!
32 Sign up			55 Accurate
			56 Narrow way
			59 Inventor of farm equipment
			60 — Eban
			61 Phony coin
			62 Nobleman
			63 Plinnade
			65 Dies —
			67 Wife of Osiris
			69 Jay's follower
			70 Had a meal

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

NOTE	ORIGINS	MAISH
ARROW	ELEGIE	ASTO
LAPE	FRONTIER	WHEAT
AND	DOUS	ALLARY
OLEAN	HUGE	
PATIENT	WATERBED	
ORIS	SLIVER	OVA
OTHER	ORIE	SITIN
LIE	AMTENS	STAN
TIERRA	IS COLONY	
OSTIE	SALEM	
ABACI	ACRE	LOR
BACKNUMBER	LIMA	
CITE	PAINE	THEZ
SLAT	STIED	VERA



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WORLD

Reagan picks 'dense pack' for MX missile

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has appealed to the new Soviet leaders to agree on joint measures to reduce the risk of nuclear war but has also served notice he intends to go ahead with deployment of the powerful MX missile.

He offered last night to work with the Soviet Union to ally fears of an accidental nuclear conflict while proposing to base 100 MX missiles in a string of super-hardened silos.

"It still takes weapons to prevent war," the president said, defending his plan for the so-called "dense pack" deployment of the MX.

But Mr. Reagan said he had proposed in a letter to Soviet leader Yuri Andropov that Moscow and Washington begin the process of arms reduction with a joint effort to preclude the possibility of an accidental war by exchanging a wide range of information on nuclear forces.

He suggested the hot-line teletype link between the White House and the Kremlin be im-



A full-scale mockup of the MX intercontinental missile. (A.P. wirephoto)

proved and that each should notify the other in advance of major military exercises and tests of sea-launched and land-based intermediate and intercontinental ballistic missiles.

In a televised speech, Mr. Reagan said he wanted to eliminate surprise and uncertainty, adding: "The more one side knows about what the other side is doing, the

less room there is for miscalculation."

But he also said he wanted others to know that starting a conflict would be more costly to them than anything they might hope to gain.

The United States had to modernise its "antique" nuclear forces or the Soviet Union would know "we were bluffing without a good hand," he said.

One of the cards Mr. Reagan played earlier Monday was to announce a \$30-billion plan to deploy MX missiles in closely packed silos at Warren Air Force Base in Wyoming.

The theory behind dense pack, which he renamed Peacekeeper, is that the explosion of the first attacking Soviet warhead would destroy or deflect following missiles,

leaving at least some of the MXs capable of a retaliatory strike.

Mr. Reagan has sent his MX plan to Congress but its approval is very much in doubt. Congressmen have already turned down one of his basing proposals and in the past have refused to give three other presidents the go-ahead on the missile.

Both conservatives and liberals in Congress have voiced doubt about dense pack and many who supported it said they did so hoping the MX would never have to be put in place.

Mr. Reagan stressed that Moscow must be convinced the United States was determined to modernise its nuclear forces in the face of a "relentless Soviet military buildup" if U.S. officials were to expect serious bargaining from the Kremlin on arms cuts.

To justify his \$1,600 billion arms programme over the next five years and to defend himself against charges of nuclear overkill, he used charts to illustrate his view that the Soviet Union was vastly outpacing the U.S.

He credited his tough stance with eliciting a serious opening attitude from the Soviet Union in the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) which began in Geneva on June 29.

Pole was shot during hijack to West Berlin

WEST BERLIN (R) — A Polish security guard who hijacked an airliner to West Berlin Monday was shot and wounded by colleagues during the action, U.S. military authorities said Tuesday.

A spokesman said the 22-year Pole, who hijacked the Polish airways plane from Wrocław to the U.S. air force's Tempelhof airfield, was wounded during an exchange of shots with two other security officers.

The military authorities in West Berlin said Monday that the hijacker had sprained his ankle while jumping from the plane. He and four passengers asked for permission to stay in West Berlin.

Police said Tuesday that the two other security guards and 28 pas-

sengers and crew were allowed to fly back to Warsaw in the Soviet-built Antonov plane early Tuesday morning.

The military authorities said that in order to bring the matter to a quick conclusion they had reached an agreement with Warsaw not to prosecute the security officers.

The hijacker boarded the plane just before it was to leave Wrocław by introducing himself to the two policemen already on board as an additional security guard, a spokesman at Tempelhof said.

Shortly after take-off, the hijacker used his two police pistols and two hand grenades to force the crew to fly to West Berlin.

Peking's anti-corruption drive nets some 'big fry'

PEKING (R) — Two local officials have been arrested and an entire Communist Party committee dismissed in Shenzhen, bordering on Hong Kong, in China's biggest corruption scandal, the People's Daily reported Tuesday.

The official newspaper said the dismissal of the party leadership was ordered by Peking after large-scale smuggling, tax evasion and other irregularities involving 70 million yuan (\$35 million) were discovered last December at Shenzhen's China Electronics Import and Export Company.

It said Zhou Zhong and Xu Zhiqiang, the company's party head and its warehouse supervisor, were arrested for "colluding with crooked Hong Kong businessmen" in the importing of electronics equipment.

The paper alleged that between 1980-81 they had smuggled or evaded taxes on the imports of 575,000 television sets, 450,000 cassette tape recorders, 1.5 million cassette tapes and 20,000 calculators.

The People's Daily said Zhou Zhong had also violated China's foreign exchange control laws by illegal transactions totalling \$16 million.

It said the television sets and recorders had been sold to 25

Chinese provinces and had "seriously impeded the development of China's electronic industry."

The two were also held largely responsible for flooding China's markets with "pornographic songs" from Hong Kong and Taiwan.

The paper accused them of bribing officials to sell them smuggled goods, many of which were of poor quality and had caused great losses to some state-owned retail shops.

The report several times referred to "Zhou Zhong and others", indicating that more unnamed officials were probably implicated.

Details of the scandal were published at a time of widespread public cynicism about the effectiveness of Peking's anti-corruption drive.

Many Chinese complain privately that the campaign has apparently netted only "small fry" while letting more important people stay free because of their influence.

The official New China News Agency (NCNA) said more than 900 ships involved in smuggling were captured in the first nine months of this year and officials seized goods worth 59 million yuan (\$28-million).

Life in devastated S. Italy still chaotic

ROME (R) — Southern Italy is still languishing from the effects of a massive earthquake two years ago and local officials complain their problems are being ignored even though about \$2.5 billion have been poured into the area.

With 20,000 people in the Naples area alone living in caravans, villages still lying in partial ruin, and some 60 schools serving as temporary homes, officials speak bitterly of slow progress and broken promises.

"Rome seems further and further away. We feel abandoned after all the bold commitments that were made," says Rosanna Repole, the mayor of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi, a village near Naples where 400 people were killed in the quake.

The problems of reconstruction have been enormous. In less than 60 seconds, the earthquake ripped apart an area the size of Belgium, killing 3,000 people and making 250,000 homeless.

But in this earthquake-torn country, Mrs. Repole's complaint has a familiar ring. Only last Saturday, Pope John Paul visited the Belice area of Sicily, where hundreds of people are still without proper homes 14 years after the earth shook beneath them.

In the mountainous Sanrio area of southern Italy, officials say a decision is still pending on the use to which some 200 billion lire (\$136 million) of aid should be put 20 years after an earthquake made 36,000 homeless.

The earthquake of Nov. 23, 1980, sliced through the Naples area

and the isolated villages around it, thrusting the area's acute poverty into the limelight and revealing that Italy was unprepared to cope with such a calamity.

The state's response has been a massive programme of reconstruction and a bid to ensure that any future earthquakes meet a swifter and better coordinated response.

"Things are getting worse," Mrs. Repole said in a newspaper interview. "We cannot get near the ministries in Rome to talk of our problems, and mayors of villages are competing with each other for funds."

The mayor of Mirabella, another stricken village, said it had received 3.5 billion lire (\$2.3 million) in 1981 and 1982. "But we need 71 billion (\$48 million) to rebuild, so it looks like taking about 50 years," he said.

Officials say that despite government pledges to bring new industries to the area, unemployment has risen by 50 per cent in the past two years in the 35 communes that form the so-called crater of the earthquake.

Other problems include the influence of the "Camorra", or Neapolitan mafia, which has seen business opportunities in the aid pouring into the region, the possible departure of Mr. Zamberletti from government, and differences over how much money actually was promised in the law of 1981.

Turkey silent on issue of guestworkers

ANKARA (R) — Turkey Tuesday refused to confirm statements by West German officials in Bonn that it had agreed to limit the number of Turkish immigrants in West Germany from 1986.

The West German officials said Monday that Turkish leaders had agreed to this in talks last Saturday with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, as well as agreeing that the size of the Turkish community in West Germany would not exceed the present estimated 1.5 million.

A foreign ministry spokesman in Ankara said a statement made by Mr. Genscher at Ankara airport before he returned home was a full account of what had been discussed during his visit. "I don't think what Mr. Genscher said should be interpreted in that way," he said when asked about the reports from West Germany.

Mr. Genscher said in his statement that the two sides had agreed that free movement of Turkish workers in the European Community, due to come into force in 1986, should not have a negative effect on their respective economies. Turkey is an associate member of the Community and intends to apply for full membership.

Mr. Genscher added that negotiations to ensure this would be held when the time came.

Nakasone LDP's favourite for Japan's top job

TOKYO (R) — Yasuhiro Nakasone, an articulate, seasoned politician who expressed hawkish views on defence in his younger days, has emerged as the unanimous favourite to win this week's election of a new Japanese leader.

All public opinion polls on the leadership battle have predicted that Mr. Nakasone, 64, who sits in the cabinet as director-general of the administrative planning agency, will win both a primary and second-round election.

Postal ballots cast by the million grass-roots members of the country's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) will be counted Wednesday to eliminate one of four candidates for LDP president and therefore prime minister.

The remaining three will then face a run-off election on Thursday by the party's 421 parliamentarians.

LDP sources said that if all went well the new leader would form his cabinet on Friday after being endorsed as prime minister at a special parliamentary session.

The election follows the surprise announcement by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki on Oct. 12 that he was resigning and the failure of

marathon negotiations in the faction-ridden party to select a successor.

Mr. Nakasone's main supporter is former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, who wields enormous power in the party and government although he has sat as an independent M.P. since being charged with taking a bribe from the U.S. Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

Mr. Nakasone's nearest rival, economic planning agency head Toshio Komoto, 71, campaigned against the influence of "someone who is not a member of the LDP" — in Japanese terms a clear attack on Mr. Tanaka.

Mr. Komoto, a shipping magnate-turned-politician, also called more strongly than Mr. Nakasone for measures to stimulate Japan's economy.

His criticism of Mr. Tanaka was echoed by the two other candidates, Shintaro Abe, 58, minister of international trade and industry, and Ichiro Nakagawa, 57, director-general of the science and technology agency. Mr. Abe is the protégé of Mr. Tanaka's arch-rival, former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda.

No clear winner expected in Irish polls

DUBLIN (R) — Irish voters go to the polls for the third time in 18 months Wednesday and there are indications that once again no party will win the solid majority needed to tackle Ireland's economic problems.

A poll published last Prime Minister Charles Haughey's Fianna Fail Party ahead with 44 per cent of the vote, but still well short of an overall majority in the 165-seat Dail (parliament).

The poll, conducted by the market research Bureau of Ireland for the Irish Times, showed that Dr. Garret Fitzgerald's opposition Fine Gael Party would get 41 per cent of the vote and the Labour Party nine per cent.

Fine Gael and Labour formed a coalition that governed Ireland for seven months until last January.

Although Labour has not committed itself to a future coalition, commentators say it will join Fine

Gael again if Fianna Fail is left short of an overall majority.

In the last parliament, Fianna Fail had 80 seats, Fine Gael 64, Labour 14 and seven were held by independents or small fringe parties.

Ireland, once the success story of Europe, now has 17 per cent annual inflation, 13 per cent unemployment and \$6 billion in foreign debts, very high for a country of 3.4 million people.

On economic policy, there is little to choose between the two major parties, both of them conservative and nationalist.

The similarities in their plans to solve the country's economic problems — four-year austerity programmes with public spending cuts, wage restraint and state job cuts — made the election campaign lack lustre in its early stages.

UNESCO to dispel fears of media liberty

PARIS (R) — The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) began a special conference Tuesday anxious to allay Western media fears that it wants to curb press freedom.

Senior officials said UNESCO's desire for a new world information order had been misunderstood by critics who believe it could restrict the activities of journalists and the flow of information.

"The UNESCO secretariat is not trying to impose one point of view and it is not trying to stifle freedom of expression," one senior official said.

The communications issue, although surrounded by noisy controversy, is only one of 13 important programmes proposed by UNESCO in a plan for its ac-

tivities from 1984 until the end of the decade.

The programmes, prepared by the UNESCO secretariat and its Senegalese Director-General Ahmadou Mahtar M'bow, cover cultural relationships, education projects, scientific research and the promotion of human rights.

They are laid out in a 256-page draft which will be discussed over the next two weeks by ministers from 158 states and non-governmental groups.

The plan, only the second produced by UNESCO since it was founded in 1946, was discussed by the organisation's executive board in September.

Differences between Western states and developing and Communist countries are expected in several areas.

The campaign came to life last week when the Northern Ireland question and the personalities of the leaders were became issues.

Mr. Haughey, a self-made millionaire, accused Dr. Fitzgerald of collusion with Britain over Northern Ireland and attacked a proposal by the Fine Gael leader for a joint North-South police force and law court.

Although Fianna Fail made some political capital by raising the spectre of Ulster police patrolling Dublin streets and police of the Irish Republic being shot at in Belfast, the importance of the Northern Ireland issue appears marginal.

In Tuesday's opinion poll, only five per cent of those questioned put it in their list of priorities. Unemployment, inflation, health, social welfare and public finance were their main concerns.

Western diplomats are concerned by what they see as a change in UNESCO thinking on human rights with a shift from the West's preoccupation with individual rights towards the Communist bloc's emphasis on the rights of peoples.

Tough debate is also expected on the cost of the programmes on which no figure has been placed by the secretariat. As well as expanding its fieldwork, the organisation is keen to add 600 new staff to enlarged headquarters in Paris.

Big increases in UNESCO costs, favoured by Third World countries, are expected to be opposed both by Western countries and the Soviet Union which meets 11 per cent of the organisation's budget.

NEWS IN BRIEF

UNRWA promised \$27 million

UNITED NATIONS (R) — About \$27 million has been pledged by 34 countries for the 1983 programme of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA). This compared with 43 countries who pledged \$107 million at a similar pledging conference last year. But most of the countries that are traditionally UNRWA's largest donors, including the United States, that did not make pledges this time said parliamentary procedures prevented them from doing so at present.

NASA to launch Arabsat satellite

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has announced an agreement to launch a communications satellite in 1984 for a group of Arab countries, Arabsat, which represents 22 countries and groups, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), will pay NASA \$11.5 million to launch the satellite on the space shuttle in Oct. 1984. The satellite will provide expanded telephone service and television to the Arab region.

The Kennedys arrange divorce

BOSTON (R) — Sen. Edward Kennedy and his estranged wife, Joan, are in the process of getting a divorce, a spokeswoman for the senator said. A report in the Boston Herald American newspaper said senator and Mrs. Kennedy had agreed on a final divorce settlement under which she would receive \$4 million. The Kennedys have three children and are both Roman Catholics. They announced in Jan. 1981 that they were seeking the dissolution of their marriage. Married in 1958, they have lived in different cities for several years.

Sikh minister's home bombed

NEW DELHI (R) — Two powerful homemade bombs were thrown into a minister's home in the troubled North Indian state of Punjab early Tuesday, but the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said no one was injured. The target was the home of Punjab Education Minister Harcharan Singh in the town of Ajnala, 35 kilometres north of Amritsar. PTI said that according to official reports the blasts caused only damage to property. Police immediately sealed off the area, but the bomb throwers apparently escaped.

Porn actor gives details of murder

LOS ANGELES (R) — A judge has ordered pornographic film star John Holmes to be released from prison after he had apparently told what he knew of the bludgeoning to death of four people last year. Holmes, 38, was acquitted in June of the murders—among Hollywood's grisliest—after his lawyers said he had been taken to the scene at gunpoint but did not take part. Two men and two women were found battered to death in July 1981 in Laurel Canyon, a residential area popular with film and recording stars. A fifth victim, Susan Lumius, 30, survived with head wounds. Police said neighbours ignored her calls for help from the blood-spattered house for 12 hours. She later told a court she could remember nothing of the attack.

Army frees kidnapped nephew of Rios Montt

GUATEMALA CITY (R) — Security forces raided a house here Monday and freed a kidnapped nephew of Guatemalan President Efraín Rios Montt, police said. They said they found Jorge Rios Montt locked up inside the house in the western part of the city, unharmed and in good health. The kidnappers originally demanded the release of a woman named Elena del Rosario, alleged to have been abducted by government security forces last August, in exchange for Mr. Rios Montt's freedom.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
 ♠ A 5 3 2
 ♥ Void
 ♦ A 10 9
 ♣ K Q 8 7 5 2

WEST ♠ 10 6
 ♥ Q 9 8 6 5
 ♦ K 3 2
 ♣ A J 3

EAST ♠ K Q J 8 7
 ♥ 10 4 3 2
 ♦ 8 5 4
 ♣ 4

SOUTH
 ♠ 9 4
 ♥ A K J 7
 ♦ Q J 7 6
 ♣ 10 9 6

The bidding:
 North East South West
 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
 1 ♥ Pass 1 NT Pass
 2 ♠ Pass 3 NT Pass
 Pass Pass
 Opening lead: Six of ♣.

The good book tells us that there is nothing new under the sun. But that does not mean that old chestnuts are no longer effective.

This hand is from the 1982 Icelandic Bridge Festival. Three no trump was a popular North-South contract, reached on an auction such as the above. A heart was the usual lead.

At most tables declarer won the opening heart lead with the jack and led a club to the queen, which held. With no convenient way back

to hand, the declarer led a diamond to the queen. West won the king, and convinced that there was no future in hearts, shifted to the ten of spades.

Declarer held up the ace for one round, won the spade continuation, then cashed the ace of diamonds. He overtook the ten of diamonds, discarded two spades on the thirteenth diamond and high heart, and then led a club. As a result, he managed to scramble nine tricks.

One of the declarers found the way to eleven tricks for an excellent score. He won the first trick with the king of hearts! He, too, led a club to the queen and then a diamond from the table to the queen and West's king. But here West thought that he had struck gold with his opening lead — he felt sure that his partner held the jack of hearts and there was no need to shift to another suit; he wanted to set up his suit while he still held the ace of clubs.

West's heart continuation was won by declarer's jack. Now another club allowed declarer to set up the suit and collect eleven tricks. No big deal at rubber bridge, but in a pairs tournament that proved to be a top board.

Those of you with long memories might recall that you read about this deceptive play here first, more than forty years ago!

1250 من الجدل